The VIRGINIA GAZETTE, *and* GENERAL ADVERTISER.

VOL. XI.] *RICHMOND:* WEDNESDAY, MAY 24, 1797. [NUMB. 566.

LATEST Foreign Intelligence.

By the ELIZA, Davis, just arrived at Boston, London papers have come to hand down to the 1st of April, some of which an obliging correspondent has had the goodness to forward to the Editor of Porcupine's Gazette, and from which the following extracts are made.

Capture of French Frigates.

NAVAL BELLIGERENCY.

London, March 18.

Extract of a letter from Captain Neale, to Lord Bridport.

"St Florenzo, at sea, March 9, 1797.

"I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that, after having (agreeably to your direction) with the assistance of Captain Cooke, of his majesty's ship, La Nymphe, under my orders, reconnoitred the enemy's force in the outer road of Brest harbour, Capt. Cooke informed me, he saw two ships to the westward, standing in for Brest; in consequence of which, we tacked, and made sail, close on a wind, for the purpose of gaining the weathergage, which being with ease accomplished, we bore down upon the ships together, having ascertained them to be two French frigates; and as we were not more than two or three leagues from Point St. Matthews, with a leading wind out of Brest, and the French fleet in sight from our tops, it was an object of great importance to be as decisive as possible in our mode of attack. As the largest ship was the headmost, we both engaged her very warmly, at the distance of about 40 yards, and compelled her to surrender, after a short resistance By this time, the smaller frigate had arrived up, and being immediately attacked in the same manner as the former, her resistance, though better made, was not long: she struck her colours about nine o'clock, A. M. The whole of the action was a running fight, and did not last more than half an hour.

"The ships taken, are, La Resistance, commanded by Monsr. Montague, mounting 48 guns, 18 pounders on her main deck, and manned with 345 men. She is only 6 months old, built upon a new construction, and is, in every respect, one of the finest frigates the French had, and certainly the largest, measuring 45 feet beam. The other frigate La Constance, commanded by Monsr. Desanney, mounting 24 9 pounders upon the main deck, and manned with 189 men; she is two years old, and a very fine ship; these are two of the frigates which landed troops in Wales—It is a pleasing circumstance to have completed the failure of this expedition. I am particularly happy to inform your lordship, that neither the St. Florenzo or La Nymphe have had any men killed or wounded, or the ships hurt: The St. Florenzo only has received two shot in her hull. La Resistance had 10 men killed, the first lieutenant and 3 men wounded La Constance had 8 men killed, and 9 wounded."

The Ville de Paris, 110, Alexander, 74, Theseus, 74, Bellesophon, 74, Raisonable, 74, Audacious, 74, under sir Robert Calder, have sailed to join Admiral Jervis.

Captain Halloswell (late of the Courageaux lost) has succeeded lord Garlies in the Lively, of 32 18 pounders.

LONDON, March 24.

KING MOB.

Yesterday a numerous meeting was held at Guildhall, when it was moved: "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, upon the present alarming state of public affairs, and praying him to dismiss his present ministers from his councils for ever, as the first step towards obtaining a speedy, honorable and permanent peace." The citizens (in the new sense of the term) amounted to nearly 3000; but we may, without hazarding our veracity affirm, that, in point of property, they were not equal to any three of those who so loyally came forward a few weeks ago for the support of public credit, and who are ready, if necessary, to stand by the minister with their lives and fortunes.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

March 23.

Lord Oxford's maiden speech was an offering to the amiable goddess, Peace. His lordship waved the olive branch over the heads of his compeers for a considerable time, and concluded with moving an address to his majesty, praying him "to take the most effectual measures for delivering the country from its present calamitous state, and from the greater dangers that threaten it, by a speedy peace with the republic of France."

The duke of Norfolk seconded the motion, and was followed by the Earl of Guilford, who insisted that the minister had lost the confidence of the country, that the latter was reduced to the last of distress and dismay, and that nothing can save it but the means proposed by the motion, a speedy peace with France:

Lord Grenville rose in opposition to the motion, and in a most eloquent and able speech, answered every argument in favor of another application to the directory. His Lordship was upon his legs better than an hour, during the whole of which time he was listened to with uncommon attention. His animated conclusion was well worthy of himself. "Can your Lordships," said he, "by arguments like these, be prevailed on to address his majesty to sue for peace; a peace tenfold more pregnant with danger than war itself, however distressing and disastrous? No; my lords, you cannot. The voice of every true Briton is raised against the disgraceful step. I trust I never shall see the day, when a British house of lords shall have so far forgotten the interest and honor of Britain, as to counsel their sovereign to lay his sceptre at the feet of France; and, however I may admire the eloquence of the noble mover, I cannot help regretting that its dawn should have discovered an inclination to bend us down before a haughty and insolent foe, whose supreme delight is the degradation of all that is noble, and whose hatred to Briton seems interwoven with his existence."

When the motion was put, there appeared, contents 18; non-contents, 53; majority, 35.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

March 27.

A motion was made by the Earl of Suffolk to the following effect; "That an humble address be presented to his majesty, praying him to dismiss from his councils his minister, the first lord of the treasury, he having by his conduct lost the public confidence."

There appeared for the motion	104
Against it	17
Majority	87

March 28.

Yesterday a king's messenger was dispatched in great haste from the duke of Portland's office to Harwich, said to be destined to Berlin with dispatches for Lord Elgin.

The article which the oracle gave currency to on Friday last, has, after causing much speculation, quite evaporated. Oracles were never famous for truth.

An alliance between Prussia and France is improbable; not that our quondam ally would feel any scruple at turning his arms against us; but we are assured, from the first authority, that the emperor of Russia, has clearly expressed his determination not to be a pacific spectator of any attempt on the Germanic body. This information is strongly corroborated by the confidence with which the emperor seems to act both in Italy and on the Rhine.

It was observed that the opposition lords looked extremely sad as they were returning from the house last night. Lord Suffolk is said to be at the point of death with the spleen; and it is confidently reported that the worthy descendant of Lord North has formed the pious resolution of retiring from the field for the season.

LONDON, March 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Pollen gave notice of his intention to bring forward, at an early day, a motion for an address to his majesty for a revival of the negociation with France. This motion, we understand is to be brought forward on the 7th of April.

March 31.

Mr. Sheridan expressed a wish to be informed when it was likely the report of the secret committee on the general state of the finances would be made, as a motion he had in contemplation was much connected with that subject. Though nothing had been expressly declared to that effect, it was to be inferred from documents now before them, that his majesty's ministers meant to grant his imperial majesty a further loan from this country; and he therefore meant to bring forward a motion on this subject, which he hoped ministers would not attempt to evade, but either explicitly avow that intention, or deny it.

He concluded by moving, as preparatory to his motion, "That there be laid before the house, copies of all the representations from the directors of the bank, on the subject of money remitted to the emperor since the first of January, 1795, together with the answers made thereto by the chancellor of the exchequer."

Mr. Pitt said, with respect to the question of any further imperial loan from this country, he could assure the honorable gentleman, that it was far from his wish to avoid the discussion of that subject.

He thought, however, that it would be highly improper and irregular to anticipate the question at present, but was prepared to enter upon it fully and circumstantially, any day that might be appointed for that purpose. So far from wishing to shrink that question, his desire was, that it should undergo the most complete investigation, and receive the most explicit decision.

Thus much he had no hesitation of declaring at present, that according to his views of the situation of the country, it was essential to its welfare and safety, that further advances should be made to his imperial majesty, if, by this means, we should be able to insure his effectual co-operation against the enemy, of which there appeared no doubt.

April 1.

Early this morning we received, by express from Dover, some further information respecting the embargo, which we have mentioned to have been laid on at Calais, and some other ports of France.

The French persist in their design to invade the country. We have good reason to think, the object of the Texel squadron is to go north about, most probably before the grand embarkation sails from Dunkirk. The discomfiture of the Spaniards has not disconcerted their plan. To accomplish it the Directory would be content to risk, even half of the fleet of France. An army of one hundred and forty thousand men are collecting upon the coast. The greater part of the soldiers are from La Vendee, with the keenest inveteracy against this country to stimulate them to enterprize.

Thus far the Oracle; but our readers will recollect, that it was through this print that the news of an alliance between Prussia and France was communicated to the public. It is, however, certain that an embargo is laid upon all vessels at Calais: and it is generally supposed that this embargo extends to several other ports on the French coast.

There have arrived at Dunkirk, a great quantity of transports, completely equipped, from Boulogne and Calais: there are at present in the harbour 40 ships to set sail on the first signal; ten battalions of infantry are already embarked, and sleep on board; ten more battalions from the neighbouring garrison are to proceed thither in a little time; and it is believed, that after they have embarked, the expedition will set sail.

A morning paper of yesterday intimates that a new arrangement of administration is under the consideration of his Majesty, and that too at the express recommendation of Mr. Pitt and his friends. It is added that the object is, the attainment of peace on just and honorable terms.

Wonderful as this must appear, our astonishment is greatly increased, when we are informed, that the Marquis of Lansdown is to be one of the principal supporters of this peace-making administration. The noble marquis's talents in that way having shone so conspicuously on a former occasion, his Majesty must certainly be tempted to try them again.

We would ask the jacobin prints one simple question: Did they ever know, or hear of a minister yielding to his opponents, while he had a decided majority in both houses of parliament?

It has been said, that the Prince of Wales signified, that his support of administration was no longer to be depended on. It is now added, that this was done soon after his offer to go to Ireland had been declined, though in a manner the most respected to the prince.

If we are to judge from circumstances that have since happened, the Prince of Wales has now openly joined the standard of opposition. On Saturday last, his Royal Highness gave a grand dinner, at which were present, Mr. Fox! Mr. Erskine! Lord William Russel, the Dukes of Norfolk and Devonshire, and Earl Moira. It was said to be the feast of reconciliation!

This puts one in mind of the love feasts of the methodists.

April 7.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

A special court of proprietors was held yesterday, when the governor informed them, that he had received a letter from Mr. Pitt, requesting a loan of 600,000l. on the credit of exchequer bills, which should be paid out of the receipts of a new loan about to be made. Mr. Pitt urged, that owing to the finance committee not having reported, he had not been able to fix any precise time for arranging the ensuing loan; and that very urgent demands being made on government the last 14 days, he requested the loan of the above sum. It was then moved to agree to the request; which after a short debate, in which it was asked whether the bank, by lending the sum, would not be obliged to limit his discounts to the merchants; and to which the governor replied, that the time of the advance was too short to operate in such a way; was agreed to with only five dissentient voices.

By the Hambourg mail, arrived this morning we have letters from Vienna down to the 16th ultimo. They contain an account of the operations in Italy. Several skirmishes had taken place between the Austrians and the French, in which the former had been generally victorious. They speak also of strong reinforcements marching to the armies of Italy and the Rhine; and which is of a still more pleasing nature, they assure us, that the Emperor of Russia is determined to support the constitution of the Germanic Empire. This determination, which is dictated by his interest, will completely defeat every attempt of the double dealer of the north to give annoyance to the Emperor.

IRISH PATRIOTS.

We with pleasure perform the agreeable task of informing our readers, that dispatches were last night received at the Duke of Portland's office, from the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stating that the insurrection in the county of Down, had been completely quelled.

Several of the insurgents were on their way to Dublin. On one of the ringleaders it is said there was found a letter from an Irishman now in France, containing promises of aid, and of reward in case of success. The correspondent must have been an agent of the Directory the good friends, whom our patriotic opposition would with us to embrace as brothers.

VIENNA, March 1.

On Wednesday last the Archduke received a billet from the Emperor, in form of a decree, declaring him Generalissimo of all the Austrian armies.—The prince will proceed directly to the head quarters of General Alvinzi: he will assume the command of the army; and after having assembled all the troops, and received the reinforcements, he will recommence hostilities.

FRANCE.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

12 Nivose, March 2.

The Executive Directory having consulted the law of the 9th of March, '93, considering that the flags of neutral powers being no longer respected by the enemies of the French Republic, and all the rights of men being violated to their prejudice, it is no longer permitted to the French people towards those powers, in general, that with which they have so often manifested, and which they will constantly entertain for the full and entire freedom of commerce and navigation, directs, among other dispositions;

1. That ships of war and privateers may stop and bring into the ports of the republic, neutral ships, which shall be charged in whole or in part, with merchandize belonging to the enemy.

2. That merchandize belonging to the enemy shall be declared good and lawful prizes and shall be confiscated to the profit of the captors.

3. That in all cases, neutral ships shall be released the moment that the merchandize seized is discharged—that the freight of it shall be paid at the rate which shall have been stipulated by the consigners; and that a just indemnity shall be granted, on account of their detention, by the tribunals competent to decide on the validity of prizes.

4. That these tribunals shall be directed besides to send, three days after the decision, a double inventory of the merchandize to the minister of marine and another to the minister of foreign affairs.

5. That the present law, applicable to all the captures that have been made since the declaration of war, shall cease to have effect as soon as the enemy shall have declared non-seizable, although destined for the ports of the Republic, the merchandize laden on board neutral ships, which shall belong to the government or to French citizens.

Having seen the law of the 27th July, 1793, which directs the foregoing law to be fully executed; having also seen the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, 3d year, which enjoins all the agents of the Republic to respect and observe, in all their dispositions, the treaties which unite France to the neutral powers of the continent, and to the United States of America; considering that this last law is not derogatory to the law of the 9th May, 1793, resolves as follows:

Art. 1. The commissaries of the executive directory, with the civil tribunals of the department, shall take care that, in the contests upon the validity of maritime prizes, no decision shall be founded upon the 7th article of the law of the 13th Nivose, without the minister of justice having been previously consulted, conformably to the 3d article of the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year, relative to the treaties, in virtue of which neutral persons pretend to withdraw themselves, by means of the first of these laws, from the execution of that of the 9th March 1793.

2. The minister of justice shall examine whether the treaties still subsist, or whether they have been modified since the conclusion of them; there shall be furnished to them, by the minister of foreign affairs, all the documents of which they shall stand in need, and reference shall demand to the executive directory, as is prescribed by the law of the 8th Floreal, 4th year.

3. The directory remind all French citizens, that the treaty concluded on the 8th of February, 1778, between France and the United States, has been on the terms of the second article, modified of full right by that which has been concluded at London, on the 19th November, 1794, between the United States of America and England; in consequence,

1. After the article 17 of the treaty of London, of the 19th November, 1794, all merchandise of the enemy's or merchandise not sufficiently ascertained to be neutral, conveyed under American flags, shall be confiscated; but the ship, on board of which such merchandise shall be found, shall be released and given to the proprietor. The commissaries of the directory are enjoined to accelerate, by all means in their power, the decision of the contests which shall arise, either upon the validity of the captures of the cargoes, or upon freights and insurances.

2. According to the 18th article of the treaty of London, dated the 19th of November, 1794, relative to articles declared contraband by the 24th article of the treaty, dated February 6, 1778, are added the following:

Ship-timber, oakum, pitch and rosin, copper for sheating vessels, sails, hemp and cordage, and every thing which serves directly, to the arming and equipping of vessels, except bar-iron and fir in planks. These articles shall be confiscated as often as they shall be destined or attempted to be carried to the enemy.

3. According to the 21st article of the treaty of London, of the above date, every American who shall hold a commission from the enemies of France, as well as every seaman of that nation, composing the crew of the ships and vessels, shall, by this fact alone, be declared piratical, and treated as such without suffering the party to establish that the act was the consequence of threat or violence.

4. In pursuance of the law of the 14th of February, 1793, the regulations of the 21st of October, 1794, and of the 26th of July, 1778, respecting the manner of vessels, and neutral merchandize, shall be complied with, according to their form and tenor.

5. Every American ship shall therefore be deemed a lawful prize, which shall not have on board a bill of lading in due form, according to the plan annexed to the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, the execution of which is enjoined by the 2d and 7th article of that treaty.

5. The commissioners of the Executive Directory are required to carry into effect the penalties that attach on all clandestine attempts that may be made by American or vessels belonging to any other nation, to pass as neutral, on board the vessel where the fraud is attempted to be practised, in the manner that these penalties have been repeatedly carried into effect during the present war. The penalty shall attach where the blanks in the consignments and invoices are not filled up, though signed or sealed, where the papers in the form of letters, containing fictitious signatures; where are double passports or policies specifying different destinations, where consignment is made to two or more factors, and where there are different receipts or papers of any kind which consign the whole, or part of the same goods to different owners or different destinations.

6. By this article provisions of the treaty of the 9th Frumaire last, relative to freight and insurance, are repealed, as far as they apply to insurance

7. The present treaty shall be published in the bulletin of the laws. The ministers of the marine and of the colonies, of justice, and for foreign affairs are charged with the execution of it in their respective departments.

(Signed) REWBELL, President.
LEGARDE, Secretary.

At a Court held for Washington County, the 19th day of April, 1797.

John Sharpe, Compl. } In Chanc'ry.
Against
Moses Buchanan, Alexander Meek, John M'Nitt and Samuel Gilliland, Defts

THE defendants Alexander Meek and John M'Nitt, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of the commonwealth of Virginia: On the motion of the complainant by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED; That the said defendants do appear here on the next September term, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some public new spaper published in this state, for two months successively and posted at the front door of the courthouse of the said county.

(A Copy)
Teste,
ANDREW RUSSEL, D. C.

WILL be offered for sale at Hanover courthouse, on the third Wednesday in July next, being court day to the highest bidder, that Tract of Land lying on the south fork of Pamunkey river, in Hanover county, known by the name of the

RETREAT,

Containing (it is supposed) upwards of six hundred acres of valuable farming land, with a quantity of good meadow ground, about twenty miles from Richmond, and very near two merchant mills; the plantation is enclosed and improved with buildings sufficient for a moderate family, viz. a small dwelling house, a very valuable dairy and kitchen, a barn with stables, and several other out houses, and a number of fruit trees. A small part of the purchase money will be expected, on giving possession, and the balance properly secured in two or three annual payments.—Micajah Crew, living near the premises, will shew the land or give any further information that may be wanted.

MARY BARCLAY.

May 9th, 1797. (t. d. s.)

President's SPEECH.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the President came to the House of Representatives, and delivered the following SPEECH to the two houses, which were assembled there:

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The personal inconveniences, to the members of the Senate and of the House of Representatives, in leaving their families and private affairs, at this season of the year, are so obvious, that I the more regret the extraordinary occasion, which has rendered the convention of Congress indispensable. It would have afforded me the highest satisfaction to have been able to congratulate you on a restoration of peace to the nations of Europe, whose animosities have endangered our tranquility.

But we have still abundant cause for gratitude, to the supreme disposer of national blessings for general health and promising seasons for domestic and social happiness; for the rapid progress and ample acquisitions of industry, through our extensive territories, for civil, political, and religious liberty. While other states are desolated with foreign war, or convulsed with intestine divisions, the United States present the pleasing prospect of a nation governed by mild and equal laws; generally satisfied with the possession of their rights; neither envying the advantages, nor fearing the power of other nations; solicitous only for the maintenance of order and justice, and the preservation of liberty; increasing daily in their attachment to a system of government in proportion to their experience of its utility; yielding ready and general obedience to laws flowing from reason, and resting on the only solid foundation, the affections of the people.

It is with extreme regret, that I shall be obliged to turn your thoughts to other circumstances, which admonish us, that some of these felicities may not be lasting; but if the tide of our prosperity is full, and a reflux commencing, a vigilant circumspection becomes us, that we may meet our reverses with fortitude, and extricate ourselves from their consequences, with all the skill we possess, and all the efforts in our power.

In giving to congress information of the state of the Union, and recommending to their consideration such measures, as appear to me, to be expedient or necessary, according to my constitutional duty, the causes and the object of the present extraordinary session will be explained.

After the President of the United States received information, that the French government had expressed serious discontents, at some proceedings of the government of these states, said to affect the interests of France, he thought it expedient to send to that country a new minister, fully instructed to enter on such amicable discussions, and to give such candid explanations, as might happily remove the discontents and suspicions of the French government and vindicate the conduct of the United States.

For this purpose he selected from among his fellow citizens, a character, whose integrity, talents, experience, and services, had placed him in the rank of the most esteemed and respected in the nation.—The direct object of his mission, was expressed in his letter of credence, to the French Republic being "to maintain that good understanding which from the commencement of the alliance had subsisted between the two nations; and to efface unfavorable impressions; banish suspicions, and restore that cordiality which was at once the evidence and pledge of a friendly union;" and his instructions were to the same effect, "faithfully to represent the dispositions of the government and people of the United States, their disposition being one, to remove jealousies, and obviate complaints, by shewing that they were groundless; to restore that mutual confidence which had been so unfortunately and injuriously impaired, and to explain the relative interests of both countries and the real sentiments of his own."

A minister thus speedily commissioned, it was expected, would have proved the instrument of restoring mutual confidence between the two Republics: the first step of the French government corresponded with that expectation. A few days before his arrival at Paris, the French minister of foreign relations, informed the American minister, then resident at Paris, of the formalities to be observed by himself, in taking leave, and by his successor preparatory to his reception.

These formalities they observed, and on the 9th of December, presented officially to the minister of foreign relations, the one, a copy of his letter of recall, the other, a copy of his letter of credence.

These were laid before the Executive Directory. Two days afterwards the minister of foreign relations informed the re-called American minister, that the Executive Directory had determined not to receive another minister plenipotentiary from the United States, until after the redress of grievances demanded of the American government, and which the French Republic had a right to expect from it. The American minister immediately endeavored to ascertain, whether by refusing to receive him, it was intended, that he should retire from the territories of the French Republic: and verbal answers were given that such was the intention of the Directory. For his own justification, he desired a written answer; but obtained none until towards the 9th of January; when, receiving notice in writing to quit the territories of the Republic, he proceeded to Amsterdam, where he proposed to wait for instructions from this government. During his residence at Paris, cards of hospitality were refused him, and he was threatened with being subjected to the jurisdiction of the minister of police; but, with becoming firmness, he insisted on the protection of the law of nations due to him as the known minister of a foreign power. You will derive further information from his dispatches which will be laid before you.

As it is often necessary that nations should treat, for the mutual advantage of their affairs, and especially to accommodate and terminate differences; and as they can treat only by ministers, the right of embassy is well known and established, by the law and usage of nations. The refusal on the part of France to receive and hear our minister, is then the denial of a right: but the refusal to receive him, until we have acceded to their demands, without discussion and without investigation, is to treat us neither as allies, nor as friends, nor as a sovereign state.

With the conduct of the French government, it it will be proper to take into view, the public audience given to the late minister of the United States, on his taking leave of the executive directory. The speech of the president discloses sentiments more alarming than the refusal of a minister, much more dangerous to our independence and union; and at the same time studiously marked with indignities towards the government of the United States. It evinces a disposition to separate the people of the United States from the government; to persuade them that they have different affections, principles and interests from those of their fellow citizens whom they themselves have chosen to manage their common concerns; and thus to produce divisions fatal to our peace. Such attempts ought to be repelled, with a decision which shall convince France and the world, that we are not a degraded people; humiliated under a colonial spirit of fear and sense of inferiority, fitted to be the miserable instruments of foreign influence and regardless of national honor, character and interest.

I should have been happy to have thrown a veil over these transactions, if it had been possible to conceal them: but they have passed on the great theatre of the world in the face of all Europe and America; and with such circumstance of publicity and solemnity that they cannot be disguised, and will not soon be forgotten; they have inflicted a wound in the American breast.

It is my sincere desire however, that it may be healed. It is my sincere desire, and in this I presume I concur with you and with our constituents, to preserve peace and friendship with all nations: and believing that neither the honor nor the interest of the United States absolutely forbid the repetition of advances for securing these desirable objects with France, I shall institute a fresh attempt at negociation, and shall not fail to promote and accelerate an accommodation, on terms compatable with the rights, duties, interests and honor of the nation. If we have committed errors, and these can be demonstrated, we shall be willing to correct them: If we have done injuries, we shall be willing on conviction, to redress them. And equal measures of justice we have a right to expect from France and every other nation.

The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and France being at present suspended, the government has no means of obtaining official information from that country; nevertheless there is reason to believe that the Executive Directory passed a decree on the second of March last, contravening in part the treaty of amity and commerce of 1778, injurious to our lawful commerce and endangering the lives of our citizens. A copy of this decree will be laid before you.

While we are endeavoring to adjust all our differences with France, by amicable negociation, the progress of the war in Europe, the depredations on our commerce, the personal injuries to our citizens, and the general complexion of affairs, render it my indispensable duty to recommend to your consideration effectual measures of defence.

The commerce of the United States has become an interesting object of attention, whether we consider it in relation to the wealth and finances, or the strength and resources of the nation. With a sea coast of near two thousand miles in extent opening a wide field for fisheries, navigation & commerce a great portion of our citizens naturally apply their industry and enterprize to those objects. Any serious and permanent injury to commerce would not fail to produce the most embarrassing disorders; to prevent it from being undermined and destroyed, it is essential that it receive an adequate protection.

The naval establishment must occur to every man who considers the injuries committed on our commerce and the insults offered to our citizens, and the description of the vessels by which these abuses have been practised. As the sufferings of our mercantile and seafaring citizens, cannot be ascribed to the omission of duties demandable, considering the neutral situation of our country, they are to be attributed to the hope of impunity, arising from a supposed inability on our part to afford protection. To resist the consequences of such impressions on the minds of foreign nations, and to guard against the degradation and servility which they must finally stamp on the American character, is an important duty of government.

A naval power, next to the militia, is the natural defence of the United States. The experience of the last war, would be sufficient to shew, that a moderate naval force, such as would be easily within the present abilities of the Union, would have been sufficient to have baffled many formidable transportations of troops from one state to another, which were then practised. Our sea coasts from their great extent are more easily annoyed and more easily defended by a naval force than any other. With all the materials our country abounds: In skill our naval architects and navigators, are equal to any: And commanders and seamen will not be wanting.

But, although the establishment of a permanent system of naval defence, appears to be requisite, I am sensible it cannot be formed so speedily and extensively, as the present crisis demands. Hitherto, I have thought proper to prevent the sailing of armed vessels, except on voyages to the East-Indies, where general usage and the danger from pirates appeared to render the permission proper: yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, contravening the act of Congress of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety four, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defence, while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations and at the same time restrain them, from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war. In addition to this voluntary provision for defence by individual citizens, it appears to me, necessary to equip the frigates and provide other vessels of inferior force to take under convoy such merchant vessels as shall remain unarmed.

The greater part of the cruisers, whose depredations have been most injurious, have been built, and some of them partially equipped in the U. S. Although an effectual remedy may be attended with difficulty, yet I have thought it my duty to present the subject generally to your consideration. If a mode can be devised, by the wisdom of Congress to prevent the resources of the United States from being converted into the means of annoying our trade, a great evil will be prevented. With the same view I think it proper to mention that some of our citizens resident abroad have fitted out privateers, and others have voluntarily taken the command, or entered on board of them, and committed spoliations on the commerce of the United States. Such unnatural and iniquitous practices can be restrained only by severe punishments.

But besides, a protection of our commerce on the seas, I think it highly necessary to protect it at home, where it is collected in our most important ports. The distance of the United States from Europe, and the well known promptitude, ardour and courage of the people, in defence of their country happily diminish the probability of invasion: nevertheless to guard against sudden and predatory incursions, the situation of some of our principal seaports, demands your consideration. And as our country is vulnerable in other interests, besides those of its commerce, you will seriously deliberate whether the means of general defence ought not to be increased by an addition to the regular artillery and cavalry, and by arrangements for forming a provisional army.

With the same view, and as a measure, which even in a time of universal peace ought not to be neglected, I recommend to your consideration a revision of the laws for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia to render that natural and safe defence of the country, efficacious.

Although it is very true that we ought not to involve ourselves in the political system of Europe, but to keep ourselves always distinct and separate from it, if we can; yet to effect this separation, early, punctual, and continual information of the current chain of events and of the political projects in contemplation is no less necessary than if we were directly concerned in them. It is necessary in order to the discovery of the efforts made to draw us into the vortex, in season to make preparations against them. However we may consider ourselves, the maritime and commercial powers of the world will consider the United States of America as forming a weight in that balance of power in Europe which never can be forgotten or neglected. It would not only be against our interest but it would be doing wrong to one half of Europe at least if we should voluntarily throw ourselves into either scale. It is a natural policy for a nation that studies to be neutral, to consult with other nations engaged in the same studies and pursuits. At the same time that measures might be pursued with this view, our treaties with Prussia and Sweden, one of which is expired and the other near expiring, might be renewed.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

It is particularly your province to consider the state of the public finances: And to adopt such measures respecting them as exigences shall be found to require. The preservation of public credit, the regular extinguishment of the public debt, and a provision of funds, to defray any extraordinary expences, will of course call for your serious attention. Although the impositions of new burthens cannot be, in itself, agreeable, yet there is no ground to doubt that the American people will expect from you, such measures as their actual engagements their present security, and future interests, demand.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The present situation of our country, imposes an obligation, on all the departments of government, to adopt an explicit and decided conduct. In my situation an exposition of the principles, by which my administration will be governed, ought not to be omitted.

It is impossible to conceal from ourselves or the world, what has been before observed, that endeavours have been employed to foster and establish a division between the government and people of the United States. To investigate the causes which have encouraged this attempt is not necessary. But to repel by decided and united councils, insinuations so derogatory to the honor, and aggressions so dangerous to the constitution, union, and even independence of the nation, is an indispensable duty.

It must not be permitted to be doubted, whether the people of the United States will support the government, established by their voluntary consent, and appointed by their free-choice; or whether, by surrendering themselves, to the direction of foreign and domestic factions, in opposition to their own government, they will forfeit the honorable station they have hitherto maintained.

For myself, having never been indifferent to what concerned the interests of my country; devoted the best part of my life to obtain and support its independence; and constantly witnessed, the patriotism, fidelity and perseverance of my fellow-citizens, on the most trying occasions, it is not for me to hesitate, or abandon a cause, in which my heart has been so long engaged.

Convinced that the conduct of the government has been just and impartial to foreign nations; that those internal regulations, which have been established by law for the preservation of peace, are in their nature proper, and that they have been fairly executed; nothing will ever be done by me to impair the national engagements; to innovate upon principles, which have been so deliberately and uprightly established; or to surrender in any manner the rights of the government. To enable me to maintain this declaration, I rely, under God, with entire confidence, on the firm and enlightened support of the national legislature, and upon the virtue and patriotism of my fellow-citizens.

JOHN ADAMS.

CHARLESTON, May 9.

A letter received yesterday from the Havannah says, that there are a number of French privateers cruising off that port; that one of them lately captured an American ship, under the guns of the Moro Castle, which the governor of Cuba ordered immediately to be released, and gave orders to the commandant of the Moro to fire into every privateer that attempted to molest or capture neutral vessels within the reach of his guns.

Extract of a letter from Greenock, to a gentleman in this city, dated Feb. 2.

"You will perhaps feel a real pleasure in learning the efficacy of pot-ashes in extinguishing fires. The method of using the ashes is to place a tub at the fire engine, as a reservoir: into this throw occasionally enough to keep the water highly impregnated. From this tub supply the engine. This water will carry all flame before it, and the wood on which it falls will burn no more. I extinguished a most alarming fire in this place some years ago, that had a very threatening appearance; it was completely got under in ten minutes from the time the impregnated water was begun to be played upon it. Since that time there have been two serious fires, and the people ran to me for pot-ashes, as naturally as they ran for the engine."

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Important Intelligence.

Last night the ship Merchant, Capt. Bates, arrived here from London, leaving that city since the Galen, with some exertion we procured a paper of March 24th. It contains the important information, that the Emperor at least confesses the necessity of an IMMEDIATE PEACE.

The British king was at Windsor when the news arrived in London but came up in haste to town when a council was instantly held. The Emperor in his communication, states that a treaty OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE concluded between Prussia and France, in which the former promised to co-operate with his forces had reduced him to sue for peace to save his Empire. He professes attachment to the English, speaks of the avarice of the King of Prussia, reviews the war and closes with declining all further pecuniary aid.

March 23.

According to previous arrangements the liverymen of London assembled numerously at Guildhall, a motion for an address to the King praying him to dismiss his present Ministers *forever* as an important step to the attainment of a peace, passed with but 6 dissentients: a motion also obtained directing the petition to be couched in the strongest terms, expressive of the deepest affliction.

Farther accounts are narrated of the convulsions of Ireland—an action is mentioned between the regular troops and the insurgents of the North.

PHILADELPHIA, May 11.

Yesterday, at 8 minutes after one o'clock, the continental frigate, UNITED STATES, was launched.

The number of spectators was immense, not only of citizens, but from the neighboring country—perhaps, upwards of twenty thousand, on the land and water.

It was a fine launch—She passed off the stocks with great ease, and, what was allowed to be a remarkable circumstance, and is a proof of the firmness of her structure, the only hogged one such.—Commodore Barry commanded on board, where every thing was conducted with the greatest order.—The heads of departments of the general government were present, in the United States brig Sophia, capt. O'Brien.—The vessel left the stocks amidst the acclamations of the assembled thousands and a federal salute.

We are happy to add, that though the concourse of people, upon the water and on land, who so eagerly crowded to witness the launch of the first ship of war of this country, were so great, we have not heard that the least accident happened, to damp the satisfaction which seemed to be generally felt on the occasion.

This vessel is, perhaps, one of the handsomest and completest frigates ever built in any country; and though she is intended to carry only 44 guns, she is as large as a sixty-four gun ship.

VIRGINIA
IN THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY,
May 22d, 1797.

Between
James Rote and Company, Plts.
and
William Murray, executor of John Murray, and William Murray, James Murray, and John Murray, devisees of the said John Murray, defts

THE defendant James Murray, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel; IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the bill of the plaintiffs, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
The Complete Fast Sailing SCHOONER

NANCY,
JOHN WARD, *Master,*

AND having part of her cargo on board and more engaged, she will sail in a few days. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board lying at Rockett's landing.

N. B. The above mentioned Schooner for sale, at a moderate price.

May 20, 1797.

FOR PHILADELPHIA,
The Fast Sailing well Accommodated SLOOP

SALLY,
PHILADELPHIA & RICHMOND PACKET,
EDMUND POTTER, *Master,*

Will sail on or before the 28th inst. if the weather permits. Part of her cargo is engaged. For freight or passage apply to Capt. J. Letter, at Rockett's, or on board the sloop at Rocketts.

May 23, 1797.

FOR LONDON,
THE SHIP

MADISON,
Capt. HARTLEY,

IS now loading tobacco at Norfolk, to the address of Messrs. Lamb and Younger, of London: Gentlemen disposed to favor that house with consignments, will please apply to the subscriber, who is ready to grant advances to shippers if required. The Madison is a fine new ship and just sheathed.

JAMES BROWN.

Richmond, May 23d, 1797.

By the Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia:

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS William Compton, alias William Smith, late of the parish of Norborne in the county of Berkeley, Shoemaker, who was convicted of murder at the district court holden at Winchester, in the month of September last, having escaped from the jail of the said district, and is now going at large. I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the council of state, hereby to offer a reward of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to any person or persons who shall apprehend and convey to the jail aforesaid, the said William Compton, alias William Smith: And I do moreover require all justices of the peace, sheriffs and constables within their respective departments, and exhort the good people of this commonwealth, to use their best endeavors to apprehend and convey to the jail aforesaid, the said William Compton, alias William Smith.

SEAL

GIVEN under my hand as Governor, and under the seal of the commonwealth, at Richmond, this 18th day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven, and of the commonwealth the twenty-first.

JAMES WOOD.

☞ **The above William Compton,** alias William Smith, is described by the jailor, to be about six feet one or two inches high, strong made, and very active, has a bold forbidding countenance, thick hair, formerly worn long, but was but short while in confinement; both his ears are cropped quite round; and that he had on when he escaped, a grey coating coat, and fustian overalls much worn; but it is supposed he has changed his clothing. I. W.

RICHMOND, *May 24.*

A CHARGE

Delivered to the Grand-Jury of the United States, for the Diſtrict of Virginia, in the Circuit Court of the United States, held at Richmond, May 22d, 1797.

By JAMES IREDELL,

One of the Aſſociate Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States.

(Publiſhed at the requeſt of the Grand-Jury)

Gentlemen of the Grand-Jury,

THE frequent returns of courts of juſtice naturally occaſion us to reflect on the origin from which they flow. However painful ſuch review may be to ſome nations, to us it can afford nothing but ſatiſfaction and gratitude. We trace the origin of ours as well as of every other authority to the pureſt ſource from which any authority can be derived, the ſpontaneous but deliberate grant of the people themſelves for whoſe benefit it is eſtabliſhed. Liberty to a conſiderable degree had ſubſiſted in other ages and other countries, but ſuch an exerciſe of it as this (notwithſtanding the fa ciful opinion of ſome ingenious writers) probably firſt took place in our own. The attempt was noble, and the ſucceſs hitherto has been beyond all expectation. Whether its bleſſings are to be preſerved or loſt, muſt, in no ſmall degree, depend on the conduct of the people themſelves.

If they wiſh for good laws, they muſt chooſe able and diſintereſted men to make them. If they wiſh for officers adequate to their ſtations in the other departments of government, it is in their power directly or indirectly to ſecure them by a diſcreet and judicious exerciſe of the choice with which they are inveſted. If in any particular their confidence ſhould be abuſed, a plain and adequate remedy is provided. After a ſtated interval their legiſlators may be changed. Without any delay but ſuch as the occaſion muſt require, any public officer who has miſbehaved is liable to trial, puniſhment, and diſgrace. To this may be added, what probably is not the weakeſt reſtraint, the general odium that muſt attend a manifeſt departure from duty in an important public employment.

The people at large having theſe ſecurities for the faithful diſcharge of offices of public truſt, it is fit that thoſe whom they ſelect as their officers ſhould have ſome ſecurity on their part. It is not to be preſumed, that men, choſen as they are, ſhould be remarkably deficient either in ability or integrity, and therefore they have a right to expect that their conduct ſhould not immediately be condemned merely becauſe ſome perſons are ready to find fault with it. The taſk they have to perform is of no common magnitude, both as to difficulty and importance. If in the ſmall concerns of private life, few men can conduct themſelves with ſtrict regularity and exactneſs, and unexpected difficulties will diſconcert even the moſt orderly and diſcreet, can we conceive the path perfectly plain and obvious for the government of millions of men, who, though poſſeſſing one common and united intereſt, have an infinite variety of private views, tending to divert them from the great object of union, even if their underſtandings and diſpoſitions were perfectly alike. But if to this we add the various degrees of their underſtanding, their different means of improvement and information, the deluſive and dangerous paſſions by which many are guided, the activity of bad citizens, the ſupineneſs of good, until ſome critical alarm alike acts tates both to a ſtruggle which may endanger the government at the moment when its utmoſt energies are neceſſary, we cannot wonder at the diverſity of opinion which prevails in reſpect to moſt public meaſures, nor at the conſequences which follow from rival ſe timents, too apt to diſturb the temper even of the beſt minds, but which, unavoidably, give a full ſcope to the paſſions of weak, arrogant, or unprincipled men, who either make no allowances for difficulties which weak minds never perceive; or from an exceſs of vanity and preſumption, ſuppoſe none can ſurmount them but themſelves; or, with views too baſe to be avowed, heſitate not to gratify malignant or groveling purpoſes of their own, without the ſlighteſt independent regard to the honor, the intereſt, or even the ſafety of their country. Such cauſes muſt often produce great agitation in any country, but muſt operate with encreaſed and dangerous vigour in one like our own, compoſed of many powerful ſtates, to a great degree independent of each other, having either real or imaginary differences of local intereſt, and with little other effectual cement to bind them together but a ſenſe of foreign external danger, which with reſpect to many will be apt to operate but too weakly until it has increaſed to a magnitude which aſtoniſhes and confounds them.

Conſiderations like theſe are calculated to impreſs upon the mind that ſalutary caution with which all public meaſures ought to be diſcuſſed. If it be a point of duty or juſtice we need enquire no farther: Policy is out of the queſtion: The duty muſt be performed.—Juſtice muſt be ſatisfied, at all riſques. Men would be forever unjuſt, and morality would be a name, if exceptions were once admitted upon any principle whatever, to a ſtrict obſervance of it. If a ſubject of policy is in queſtion, nothing affords greater room for real differences of opinion. The wiſeſt men, with the beſt motives, have been always divided on ſuch queſtions, and always will be—becauſe nothing is more fallible than human judgment when it extends its views into a futurity, for the greateſt part, ſo impenitrably hid from the ſight of man. All political meaſures muſt be grounded on ſuch views, and conſequently muſt partake of the imperfection of the grounds on which they are adopted. Diffidence, therefore, as to any point of policy, is becoming the ableſt men, and they are generally the beſt diſpoſed to entertain it. Some mode of deciſion however muſt take place. Can we deſire a better than that it ſhould be ſuch a deciſion as the people themſelves have deliberately thought beſt adapted to the caſe? It is indeed, as well as all other political ſubjects, a natural and proper object of their review. For their own ſake, that review ought to be conducted with temper and moderation, leſt they ſhould themſelves ſuffer by a precipitate and erroneous judgment. Before they condemn any one meaſure, where ſome meaſure was neceſſary, they ought to be very ſure that a better could be adopted. None can be adopted without ſome inconveniences.—Few perhaps, without ſome advantages. It is the part of wiſdom to weigh one againſt the other, and decide in favor of that meaſure where the advantages are greateſt, the inconveniences feweſt. Any other mode of conſidering great queſtions of public policy is idle and inſignificant. If after all, any individual diſapproves of the voice of his country, what does duty and common modeſty require of him? To be perfectly confident he is right in his opinion, and thoſe entruſted to decide are wrong! Who is the man entitled to ſo arrogant an eſtimation of his own abilities? Is he raſhly to determine, that the meaſure has been adopted from ſome diſhoneſt motive? What right has any one man to charge another with diſhoneſty without proof? Let him prove and puniſh if he can—If he can do neither, but will indulge in atrocious calumny, he muſt ſtand in the view of his fellow-citizens as a ſlanderer, and incur the ſuſpicion, that his readineſs to ſuſpect others of diſhonorable intentions has probably ariſen from ſomething in the texture of his own mind which led him to aſcribe worthleſs motives as the moſt natural inducement of action. The part, ſurely, for every man who loves his country, but who diſapproves of any public authoritative deciſion, is to ſubmit to it with diffidence and reſpect, conſidering the many chances there are that his own opinion may be really wrong, though he cannot perceive it to be ſo—that whether it be or not he does not live in a deſpotic government where any one man's opinion, not even his own, is to decide for all others; and that the very baſis of all republican governments in particular is, the ſubmiſſion of a minority to the majority where a majority are conſtitutionally authorized to decide. For a man to call himſelf a republican, without entertaining this ſentiment, is folly. To be one, without acting upon it, is impoſſible.

Since, therefore, the plaineſt dictates of duty, and the principles of republicaniſm itſelf, which, in their due application, ennoble the human mind, though nothing can more diſgrace it than the abuſe of them, require of us all to obey the laws of our country, it is incumbent on us to take care that an obligation ſo important be not rendered merely nominal, but that every individual ſhall perform his ſhare of the common truſt, or anſwer for his neglect of it. Many inſtances of neglect or indifference towards it, which may have great effects on the happineſs of his country, are of a nature not puniſhable by human laws, and the puniſhment of them therefore, muſt be left to the conſcience of the individual, and the reproach which a violation of the rules of morality, though unaccompanied by any human ſanction, ſeldom fails to draw upon it. There are, however, others of ſo ſerious a nature, and ſo directly tending either to deſtroy or injure the ſociety at large, that laws are provided by it for their puniſhment, and without ſuch laws, and a due execution of them, no ſociety could ſubſiſt, for an idea that all men will ſupport voluntarily any government however excellent, or chearfully obey any laws however wiſe, is ridiculous. But as it is of great moment to eſtabliſh ſome laws containing penal ſanctions, ſo it is alſo of the higheſt importance that the execution of theſe ſhould be provided for in ſuch a manner as to ſecure as much as poſſible the conviction only of the guilty, leaving innocence nothing to fear. The mode of proſecution ſo long adopted in our country, probably contains this ſecurity in its almoſt exact. Accuſation by one jury—trial by another—the trial being altogether public—the witneſſes adduced face to face—the priſoner under no reſtraint but from mere confinement—challenges to a conſiderable number, in all capital caſes, to ſet aſide jurors even for momentary diſlike—The jury not being a permanent, but an occaſional body, unable to be aſſociated either as members of the community, or as individuals who may be ſubjected to a ſimilar proſecution, by their own precedents—All theſe circumſtances probably provide as great a ſecurity for innocence as is compatible with avoiding a total immunity for guilt. With us happily this is no theoretic ſpeculation: None of us can remember a time when theſe privileges were not in a great degree familiar to us. So familiar indeed, that knowing ſcarcely any thing of oppreſſive proſecutions but from the hiſtory of other countries, we are too apt to undervalue this ineſtimable bleſſing in our own.

To you, gentlemen, are committed proſecutions for offences againſt the United States. The object is the preſervation of a union, without which undoubtedly we ſhould not now be enjoying the rights of an independent people, and without the ſupport of which it is in vain to think we can continue to enjoy them. This country has great energies for defence, and by ſupporting each other might defy the world. But if we diſunite, if we ſuffer differences of opinion to corrode into enmity, jealouſy to rankle into diſtruſt, weak men to delude by their folly, abandoned men to diſturb the order of ſociety by their crimes, we muſt expect nothing but a fate as ruinous as it would be diſgraceful, that of inviting ſome foreign nation to foment and take advantage of our internal diſcords, firſt making us the dupe and then the prey of an ambition we excited by our diviſions, and to which thoſe diviſions, if continued, muſt inevitably give ſucceſs. So critical and peculiar is our ſituation, that nothing can ſave us from this as well as every other external danger, but conſtant vigilance to guard againſt even the moſt diſtant approaches of it, and being at all times ready to provide adequate means of defence. Our government is ſo formed, that that vigilance can always be exerted, and thoſe means, when neceſſary, be drawn forth. To rely upon theſe is not only our indiſpenſable duty, but the only chance of ſecuring that union of ſpirit and exertion, without which in a moment of danger no efforts can be of any avail. For twenty-one years that union has preſerved us through multiplied dangers, and more than once reſcued us from impending ruin. I truſt it will ſtill diſplay itſelf with its wonted efficacy, and that no threats, no artifices, no idle devotion to names without meaning, or to profeſſions without ſincerity, will be capable of weakening by any impreſſion on a ſenſible people a cement eſſential to their exiſtence.

I deliver this general addreſs, not knowing of any particular offences likely to come before you. The ſentiments have flowed warmly from my heart, and I flatter myſelf are not uncongenial to your own. The preſent ſituation of our country is ſuch as requires the exertion of all good men to ſupport and ſave it. I enter into no particulars, as the legiſlature of the United States are now aſſembled, and for whoſe deciſion every worthy citizen muſt wait with ſolicitude and reſpect. In the mean time it is of the utmoſt conſequence that every man ſhould ſacredly obey the laws of the country actually in being. They cannot be altered, nor the obſervance of them in any inſtance diſpenſed with, without the authority of the Congreſs of the United States, in any exigence however great, in any ſituation however alarming. There is no occaſion to doubt but that the whole proceedings of that moſt reſpectable body, will be conducted with a degree of temper and firmneſs, ſuited to the important and trying ſituation which called them together, and that the great object of all their deliberations will be, if poſſible, to preſerve the peace, at the ſame time that they maintain inviolably the honor, the intereſt, and the independence of their country.

At a Court of the United States for the Middle Circuit in the Diſtrict of Virginia, at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on Monday the twenty-ſecond day of May, 1797.

PRESENT,

JAMES IREDELL, Eſq. one of the Juſtices of the Supreme Court of the United States, and CYRUS GRIFFIN, Eſq of the Diſtrict of Virginia.

JOHN BLAIR, Foreman, Thomas G. Peachy, Otway Bird, Thomas Thompſon, Corbin Griffin, Richard Randolph, John Gibſon, John M'Crea, Thomas Newton, Edward Hack Mouſby, Robert Pollard, Joſeph Selden, Robert Burton, Andrew Donald, Calohill Minnis, Thomas Tinſley and William Vannerſon, were ſworn as the Grand Inqueſt for the body of the Diſtrict, who having received their charge retired from the bar and returned with the following preſentment.

We of the Grand Jury of the United States for the Diſtrict of Virginia, preſent as a real evil the circular letters of ſeveral members of the late Congreſs, and particularly letters with the ſignature of Samuel J. Cabell, endeavoring at a time of real public danger, to diſſeminate unfounded calumnies againſt the happy government of the United States, and thereby to ſeparate the people therefrom, and to encreaſe or produce a foreign influence ruinous to the peace, happineſs and independence of theſe United States. JOHN BLAIR, Foreman.

A Copy
Teſte,
WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clk.

PEACE WITH THE POPE.

The following nine articles of the treaty concluded with his holineſs are ſtated in Perlet's Journal of the 11th inſt. as being authentic:—

1. His holineſs renounces the coalition.
2. Cedes the county of Avignon.
3. Renounces the legation of Ferrara and Bologna.
4. There ſhall be a garriſon at Ancona, and the admiralty offices of the harbour ſhall be under the direction of the French until a general peace.
5. His holineſs is to pay 20 000,000 of livers Turnois, to furniſh 800 ſaddle horſes and an equal number of draught horſes.
6. Proper reparation ſhall be made for the murder of the French miniſter, Baſſeville, and a penſion given to his family.
7. The French academy, at Rome, ſhall be eſtabliſhed on the ſame footing as in 1789.
8. All the monuments of the arts, demanded at the time of the armiſtice, ſhall be granted.
9. The French troops ſhall occupy the territory of his holineſs till the execution of this treaty.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Runaway from the ſubſcriber on Tueſday evening the 16th inſt. two likely Young Negro Men.

ISAAC,

A STOUT ſtrong well made fellow of a yellowiſh complexion, about fifteen or twenty years of age, he has a down countenance and ſlow of ſpeech when ſpoken to,

WILLIAM,

His brother, about 16 or 17 years of age, ſlim made, and of a darker hue than Iſaac, but more ſprightly and active, they took with them a number of cloathing, a deſcription therefore of their dreſs is unneceſſary, as they have ſeveral changes of good cloaths. Iſaac had previous to my owning him been employed in the coaſting trade, and probably may inveigle his brother off with him to ſome of the northern ſtates. The above reward is offered for them if taken out of this city, and ten dollars for each if apprehended within the city. All maſters of veſſels are forewarned carrying them out of the ſtate, or employing them in any manner whatever.

NATHANIEL W. PRICE.

Richmond, May 19th, 1797.

GIBSON and MACKENZIE,

Have received from London, Liverpool, and Hamburgh, their

SPRING GOODS,

Which they will diſpoſe of on reaſonable terms by

WHOLESALE,

at their STORE three doors below the Eagle tavern.

Richmond, May 22, 1797. 19wks

£. 1000 Caſh

Will be laid out in the purchaſe of one or more GROUND RENTS, either in this City, or in Manchester; the preference will be given to ſuch lots, as contain ſpacious and well conditioned vaults.

To prevent unneceſſary application, no propoſals, but ſuch, as can be immediately cloſed with, will be liſtened to, nor will any but principals be treated with, the money being ready at an hour's warning. Bargain are expected of courſe. Apply to the Printer.

Richmond, May 20th, 1797. (tf)

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOP THIEF!!!

ON Friday night laſt, the ſtable of Mr. Ellis, of Caroline, was broke open by ſome daring villain, who ſtole therefrom, a large likely

IRON GREY HORSE;

About four feet eleven inches high, five or ſix years old, trots and gallops rather awkwardly, paces a little; he has a ſmall gald under his throat; when moving his feet turn more than is uſual with other horſes: He has very much the appearance of a ſtud, having run as one until he was four years old. There was taken with the horſe, a double ſkirted ſaddle; the pad lined with red plaiſh: it had ſmall ſquare plated boſſes; alſo a bridle with a ſilver plated bit, and the leather nicely tipt.—The above reward will be paid on delivery of the horſe to me, in Richmond, or to Mr. William Ellis. I will give the additional reward of FIFTY DOLLARS upon conviction of the thief

BENJAMIN HAILEY.

May 14th, 1797. (tf)

By virtue of a deed af truſt, will be ſold to the higheſt bidder, on Thurſday the 15th day of June next, for ready money at the houſe of Thomas Morton, in Prince Edward county, the

TRACT of LAND

whereon the ſaid Moreton now lives,

CONTAINING three hundred ninety ſeven and three quarter acres, more or leſs, lying on Briery river, alſo, THREE NEGROES, to wit: Jack, David, and Harry, to ſatisfy a debt due John Petters and John Rogland, executors of John Petters deceaſed.

JOHN SNEAD, Truſtee.

May 4, 1797. (tw)

A. CURRIE,

Book Binder & Stationer,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he has received a large and complete aſſortment of the very beſt PAPER and other materials from London, for carrying on as uſual the book binding and ſtationary buſineſs in all their branches.—Thoſe who pleaſe to employ him may depend upon their orders being executed with fidelity and diſpatch, as he is provided with competent aſſiſtance for the purpoſe.

He has ready for ſale, a general aſſortment of DAY BOOKS, JOURNALS, LEDGERS, and BLANK BOOKS for public records, with a great variety of others for different purpoſes; all of the beſt materials faithfully manufactured.

He has alſo for ſale, the new VIRGINIA JUSTICE, by William Waller Hening.

Blank books bound and ruled to any pattern, and orders from the country will be thankfully received and punctually executed.

Richmond, May 23d, 1797.

☞ Thoſe ſubſcribers (who are on A. Currie's liſt) to the Encyclopedia publiſhing by Mr. Dobſon, that have not called for their volumes, are reſpectfully informed, that the volumes on hand will certainly be forwarded to Mr. Dobſon by the firſt opportunity, and volumes will be forwarded to Richmond in future, to thoſe only who have been punctual.

NOTICE!

THE ſubſcriber hereby informs the public, that he has removed to his Sulpher Springs at Palace Plain, in the county of Pittſylvania, where he means to provide himſelf with every neceſſary for the accommodation of perſons who may wiſh to receive the benefit of the water of the ſaid ſprings. The inſtances of advantage derived from theſe ſalutary waters, to perſons in ill ſtates of health are very numerous—They have been much frequented by people from various parts of the country, and the number has greatly encreaſed every ſeaſon—This is a convincing proof of the approbation they have met with—The buildings at the place aforeſaid, are in complete order for the reception of company—and the public may reſt aſſured, that no pains on the part of the ſubſcriber will be ſpared, to render every thing as agreeable as poſſible. Liquors of all kinds, and of the beſt quality will be provided in abundance.

WILLIAM WARD.

N. B Palace Plain is ſituated in a wholeſome, beautiful part of the country—poſſeſſing every advantage almoſt, which nature can beſtow. The place abounds with delightful pleaſant taſted water.

May 20, 1797. 1w6w

Was committed to the jail of Auguſta county, a few days ago, three NEGRO FELLOWS, who ſay their names are Jack, Edmund, and Davey,—Jack appears to be about 25 years of age,—Edmond a tall young negro, about 21—Davey, a boy about 17 years old, who ſay they belong to Mr. William Simms, of Hanover county. The owner is deſired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

THOMAS RHODES, Jailor.

May 16, 1797.

By virtue of a deed of truſt granted to me, will be SOLD for ready money, on Monday the 5th day of June next, the UNEXPIRED LEASE of a

HOUSE AND LOT

At Rocket's, the property of John Laypold, deceaſed, to diſcharge a debt due to Jedediah Leeds, and the expenſes attending the execution of the ſaid truſt—The ſale to be on the premiſes.

ALEXANDER M'ROBERT.

Richmond, May the 20th, 1797 2w

TAKEN up, on Thomas Bolling's Lickinghole plantation, by Daniel Boyce, a red Cow and calf; the cow about five years old, with a half crop in the left and underkeel in the right ear. Appraiſed to five pounds. Alſo, a blue Barrow, with a ſwallow fork in the right ear. Appraiſed to forty ſhillings. (3w)

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, March 21ſt, 1797.

Between
John M'Alliſter, Plff.
And
Richard Quince, and Sarah Elizabeth M'Alliſter, adminiſtrator and adminiſtratrix of James M'Alliſter and Edward M'Guire, Defts

THE defendants Richard Quince and Sarah Elizabeth M'Alliſter, not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, IT IS ORDERED, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A Copy) Teſte.
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

In the High Court of chancery, March 20th, 1797.

Between
William Ward Burrows and Polly his wife, David Eaſton, and Sarah, his wife; which ſaid Polly and Sarah are daughters of Thomas Bond, deceaſed, and Jane Bond, widow and relict of the ſaid Thomas Bond, Pltfs.
And
Alexander Gibbony, James Morgan, and Joſeph Kelſo, Def'ts

THE defendant, Alexander Gibbony, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiffs, by their counſel, IT IS ORDERED, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next September term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the capitol in the ſaid city.

(A copy)
Teſte,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the twenty-fixth of December, 1795, a Negro Man by the name of

PETER,

Just entered in his one and twentieth year; he is about five feet high, yellow complexion, shews his teeth when he laughs, has one of his toes cut off, his head is rather large and very long, and a little inclinable to be full eyed, he could saw very well at the whip-saw. Any person who will deliver the said negro to me, in Prince-Edward county, shall receive the above reward.

BAKER LEGRAND.

May 13th, 1797. (3w)

N. B. I have it in my power to prove that the above named negro, has lately been in the possession of one William Bowers, near Rockett's landing, in the city of Richmond,—I do therefore forewarn all persons from receiving the said negro of the said Bowers, or of any other person, as I mean to prosecute him as the law in such case provides. B. L.

Notice to the Public.

THE College of HAMPDEN SYDNEY, in the county of Prince-Edward, now under the charge of the Rev. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, who has lately been appointed President; is in good order for the reception of Students. The present month, and the month of October annually, are times of vacation. The next term will commence on the first day of the next month. It is much to be wished, that all who are to become Students, would meet pointedly at the beginning of each term. The advantage of this must be evident to all who will give but a moment's attention to the subject.

The price of boarding, tuition and room-rent, are paid half yearly in advance, the present annual amount of these is 25 or 26 £. this is about 4 £. above the common rate, on account of the high price of provisions &c.

Prince-Edward, May 9, 1797.

LAND FOR SALE.

THREE thousand acres of land in Cumberland county, on Appomattox river and Angola creek, this land is equal if not superior to any land in the neighbourhood, there are about six hundred acres of cleared land; it will be sold altogether or in lots, of one thousand acres each, the terms may be known by applying to the subscriber, in Chesterfield.

FRANCIS EPPES.

May 9th, 1797.

Richmond, May 11, 1797.

THE public are most freely thanked for past, and respectfully solicited for future commands, by the undersigned; who has removed, to the street leading directly to Colonel Mayo's bridge, in the shop where Doct. Foushee's medicines were prepared, and that faces Colonel Gamble's house—where are repaired repeating, horizontal, stop and common watches, as also, clocks, and warranted to perform, on reasonable terms. A large assortment of gold, gilt, steel and brass watch keys, watch chains, seals, &c. &c.—Gold, gilt, and steel hands. Also, watch mainsprings and glasses, to be sold whole sale, or by the single one.

(3w) WHITAKER SHADFORTH.

WANTED,

Immediately, A Private

TUTOR,

To direct the education of three Boys, in the Dead and Living Languages. He must come well recommended.——Apply to the printer hereof.

BEING about to leave this country, I have to desire that all those who have any claims against me will bring them forward without delay.—Those who are still indebted to the late concerns of WILLIAM MEWBURN & Co. or MEWBURN & Co. and upon whom process of law has not already been served, may save themselves such expense by making immediate payment to WILLIAM FENWICK, or to such person as he may empower to receive the same, none other being capable of granting the necessary acquitances.

WILLIAM MEWBURN.

Richmond, May 16, 1797

LEWIS SESTIE,

INFORMS the public and his friends that he has removed to the house lately occupied by Mr. Banks, three doors above the Eagle-Tavern, where he continues to carry on his business as usual.

HE WILL RENT,

The HOUSE he formerly occupied, until the 28th of November next, on very low terms.

☞ Wanted immediately, to hire, a NEGRO BOY, from 12 to 14 years old.

Richmond, May 15th, 1797. (3w)

NOTICE.

IN behalf of the commonwealth I am authorised to contract for a considerable quantity of flooring plank, sheeting plank and scantling, for the penetentiary house, to be delivered in Richmond. Those who wish to furnish any of these articles will please apply to me at the Swan Tavern, where I shall attend between the hours of nine in the morning and three in the afternoon, on Thursday the first day of June next, to receive proposals in writing. The plank and scantling is to be of good pine, of highland growth.

THOMAS CALLIS, Superintendant.

Richmond, May 16th, 1797 (tf)

RUN AWAY from the subscriber living in the lower end of Louisa county near Hollowing creek church, a low well made yellow fellow, about 20 or 21 years old, named PETER, who has a large bushy head of hair and is apt to smile when spoken to. He carried off with him a blue mixed virginia cloth coat and breeches, a brown cloth coat, and a coarse half worn hat. Peter was taken up in Hanover about ten days since on a stolen horse, and produced a free pass signed by George Lumsden, a justice of the peace for Louisa, but on being examined by Major Goodall, before whom he was carried, acknowledged that he was not a free man and that he belonged to the subscriber—he made his escape the night following, and I suppose has probably secured another pass; he informed major Goodall he was going to colonel Wilson Miles Carey's, of whom I purchased him, and I suppose is in that neighbourhood now, or about Hampton, where he will pass himself perhaps as a free man. I will give a liberal reward to any person who will secure him so that I get him.

JOHN MERIWETHER.

May 11th, 1797.

THE FRIENDS OF Messrs. AISKEW, BIRKETT & Co.

ARE respectfully informed that the ship CERES is arrived at Norfolk. It is intended to dispatch her in all this month, and to be loaded to their address.

Such gentlemen as intend to ship their Tobacco in the CERES, are requested, immediately, to favor the subscribers with their intentions; or to Major B. Day, of Fredericksburg; Mr. Matthew Anderson, of Gloucester, or to Messrs. Fletcher and Otway, of Norfolk, who will pay every attention to their requests.

JOHN BANKS & CO.

Richmond, May 9, 1797.

TO BE SOLD,

On the premises, to the highest bidder, on Thursday the first day of June next, on twelve months credit, the Tract of

LAND,

Whereon Edward Bullock, dec. formerly lived, containing upwards of three hundred acres, in the upper end of Hanover, near Mr. Charles Thompson's store. Bond with approved security will be required for the purchase money, by the

EXECUTORS.

April 30th, 1797. (4w)

BOOKER'S

Patent Threshing Machine.

GENTLEMEN wishing to be furnished with the above named most useful invention, are hereby informed, that the subscriber intends in a short time to visit most of the wheat counties in Virginia, for the purpose of communicating such information respecting it as may be required; and appointing agents, with whom all necessary powers and directions will be left, and of which appointments public notice will be given. In the mean time Mr. Robert Pollard of Richmond, as well as the subscriber, is ready to furnish licences for using, together with directions for building the same, at the following rates:—

For a machine having a drum not more than two feet in length, and four feet diameter, } 10 Dols.

This may be worked by one horse.

For one having a drum not more than four feet in length, and four feet diameter, } 18 dols.

This may be worked by two horses.

For one having a drum not more than six feet in length, and four feet diameter, } 24 dols.

This may be worked by three horses

These sizes are deemed sufficient for all purposes! The subscriber expects that no person will be so ungenerous as to build or use this machine without his express licence. If, however, any person should do so, he hereby gives notice that prosecutions will be instituted to protect his right.

WILLIAM BOOKER.

Goochland County, May, 1797.

In the month of August last we examined a Threshing Machine built by WILLIAM BOOKER, and observed its operation.—In half an hour with the labour of two horses it threshed out six bushels and three pecks of wheat, the grain being clean beat from the ear. We are of opinion that this machine is superior to any hitherto invented for threshing wheat and other small grain, and that it will fully answe, the purpose for which it is intended.

JOHN MARSHALL,
EDWARD CARRINGTON,
WILLIAM FOUSHEE,
JAMES HERON,
JOHN GRAHAM.

GREY DIOMED,

IS in high perfection, and will stand the ensuing season, at Mr. Taylor's Gwinfield Plantation, in Essex County, near Tappahannock, on Rappahannock River, to Cover Mares, at SIXTEEN DOLLARS each, and HALF a DOLLAR to the Groom. Notes of hand for the above sum, payable on the 1st day of January, 1798, (to bear interest from the date if not punctually paid) will be required to be sent with the Mares, *as none will be received without.* The season will commence on the *first day of April*, and end the *first day of August.* The horse will be permitted to cover no more than fifty mares, Mr. Taylor's own mares excepted

GREY DIOMED is elegantly formed, full 15 hands high, strong, boney, lengthy and active; distinguished as a remarkably fine foal getter for the few mares put to him when owned by Mr. Brooke, and his strong resemblance to his sire, whose stock stands in the *highest estimation*, both for the turf and saddle, will, it is presumed, entitle him to a preference. His pedigree proves his blood equal to any in America—and is as follows:

"I do hereby certify, that the grey horse Enterprise, (now called Grey Diomed) sold by me to John Taylor, Esq; of Richmond County, was got by the imported horse Medley, his dam by Sloe, his grandam by Vampier, out of the imported mare Calista, the property of Col. Wm. Byrd, of Westover: The above horse Sloe, was got by Old Partner, out of General Nelson's imported mare Blossom.—Given under my hand this 6th day of April, 1793.

(Copy) RICHARD BROOKE.

It is deemed unnecessary to insert GREY DIOMED's performances, as they are so generally known. Excellent high and low ground pastures will be provided for the mares and reasonable care shall be taken of them, but accidents and escapes must be at the risque of their owners. Those gentlemen who wish their mares fed with grain, may be supplied with it at a moderate price, on application to the Manager at Gwinfield

WILLIAM HOLBORNE,
Agent for JOHN TAYLOR, Esq.

Mount-Airy, Jan. 1, 1797.

N. B. All mares from the Northern-Neck sent here, will be carefully conveyed across the river (gratis) on a flat letting down behind like a skow, provided for the purpose, and very convenient for foals. W. H.

ANNAPOLITAN,

A REMARKABLE fine well grown JACK-ASS, and sure foal-getter, will also stand at the above plantation to Cover Mares and Jennies, at TWO BARRELS of INDIAN CORN, or the passing value thereof in Specie; to be sent with the Mares or Jennies, which will be attended to as above-mentioned.

TO BE SOLD,

ON the premises on the fourth Monday in this month the lease from John Harvie, Esq. to Charles R. Arthur, deceased, for about thirty acres of land on the James, river companies canal, near Richmond, with the valuable mill, brewery and distillery, with all materials collected for finishing the said works, subject to arrears of rent now due to Colonel Harvie, and an annual rent of £ 750 per annum, which lease commenced on the first day of December, 1795, and is to continue from that time for fifteen years. The whole of the arrears of rent to be paid down and one third of the purchase money also, to be on the day of sale, and twelve months credit for the other two thirds. Also, on the said day will be sold at the Eagle-Tavern in this city, the one undivided sixth part of the valuable Coal Pits, called the Black Heath coal pits, formerly owned by William Ronald, Esq. and others; one third of the purchase money to be paid down, and the other two thirds to be paid in twelve months. Also, a lot or slipe of ground which the said Charles R. Arthur bought of William Mayo, Esq. on the river bank below Rockett's landing, one third of the purchase money to be paid down and the other two-thirds in twelve months. No title will be made until the purchase money is all paid, and bond with good security will be required, the bonds to bear interest from the day of sale if not punctually paid.

WILLIAM DU VAL, Administrator, with the will annexed of Charles R. Arthur, deceased.

WILL BE SOLD,

At King William courthouse, on Monday the 22d of May, being court day, the SLOOP

BRUISER,

On a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security to the administratrix of Nicholas Robinson, deceased, or her attorney.

All those having any demands against the said deceased, are desired to make them known on or before that day and those indebted are solicited to make immediate payment, that a final settlement may take place.

ELIZABETH ROBINSON.

King William county, April 28, 1797.

PROPOSALS,

By SNOWDEN & M'CORKLE, *No. 47, North Fourth street,* PHILADELPHIA,

For Printing, by a General Subscription,

THE

HISTORY

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

FOR 1796.

TERMS.

I. This work will be printed in eight numbers at *twenty-five and an half cents* per number, payable on delivery—making, in the whole, one handsome octavo volume.

II. Such as are disposed may be supplied with it in boards at *one dollar*, by specifying it after their names on the subscription list.

III. To non-subscribers the price will be enhanced to *one dollar and a quarter.*

IV. As soon as 450 copies are subscribed for, it will be put to press.

V. The accustomed allowance will be made to those who procure subscribers, or who take a number of copies.

THE public have recently seen the American Annual Register, containing a part of the history of the year 1796. It was, in that work, stated, that various reasons had prevented it from being complete. Some of the most eminent literary characters in America expressed their regret, that the author had not more entirely filled up his plan; and they assured him of their patronage in case he chose to resume his undertaking. This encouragement has given rise to the present publication, which will comprehend within itself an entire narrative of the public events of the last year, including a distinct detail of the progress of the British treaty, as well as of the other transactions of Congress during that important period. Every reader will see the utility of such a plan; since the common mass of political events, is buried in the voluminous pages of daily news-papers, where they become, in a short time, intricate, and almost inaccessible. The convenience of condensing them into a more accurate form, and a more portable size, will be generally admitted. The patrons and subscribers to this work may rest assured, that the writer has respectable and peculiar access to information, and that it shall be his study to employ that advantage with deligence and candour.

☞ SUBSCRIPTIONS are received by the publishers and by Mr. Augustine Davis, Richmond.

*** *The above work has been approved of, by the following Gentlemen:*

James Madison, Esq. Henry Tazewell, Esq. Gen. Irving, Col. Parker, —— Dawson, Esq. Judge Duval, Gabriel Christie, Esq. John Beckley, Esq. Thomas Leiper, A. J. Dallas, Esq.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, in Campbell county, consisting of 1180 acres, and situate on Otter river, 12 miles above the courthouse, 9 from New London, and 20 miles from Lynchburg, commonly known by the name of Thomas Yuille's Quarter. The lands are well timbered, and in general of the best quality for tobacco and small grain—The low grounds are very rich, and there is a mill, which, with a small expence, might be made very valuable.

It is presumed those who wish to purchase, will view the premises, and for terms apply to Mr. William Brown, merchant, Lynchburg, or the subscriber.

GEO: YUILLE.

Manchester, March 15, 1797. (tf)

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, March 8th, 1797.

Between
John Craigen and Phœbe Couchman, Plts.
And
Michael Thorn, John Wilson and Susanna his wife, George Reid and Margaret his wife, Jonathan Parsons and Joseph Ohannen, Dfts.

THE defendants John Wilson and Susanna his wife, and George Reid and Margaret his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel; IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy

Teste,

PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

SUBSCRIBERS to the NEW VIRGINIA JUSTICE who have not yet been furnished with their books, are respectfully informed that a constant supply will hereafter be kept at the Store of Messrs. MOODY & PRICE, nearly opposite the Post-Office, in Richmond.——The difficulty and uncertainty of procuring conveyances to the different parts of the state, will, the publisher hopes, form a sufficient apology for requesting that application may be made at the above place.——The few copies of this impression which remain undisposed of, will be for sale at the Book-Store of Messrs. Pichard & Davidson, Mr. Archibald Currie, and at the Store of Messrs. Moody & Price, of Richmond—and at Mr. John V. Thomas's Book-Store, in Alexandria.

W. W. HENNING.

December 31, 1797. (tf)

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Bath county, some time in January last, a Negro Man named

BRUNSWICK,

thirty years of age, about five feet nine inches high, slender made, and stutters very much when he speaks, is somewhat lame in one of his hands, from a stroke he received with a sickle; had on when he went away, a sailor's jacket and overalls, of green half thicks. It is expected he will make for Richmond, or New-Kent, where he was raised. Whoever takes up the said negro, and secures him, shall have the above reward, and (if brought home) all reasonable charges.

SAMPSON MATHEWS.

March 15, 1797. (tf)

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Intending to dissolve their co-partnership in a few months, are anxious to dispose of their

STOCK OF GOODS,

IN the Town of Cartersville, and at Mill Store, consisting of a very general and well selected assortment of the latest importations. Any person inclinable to purchase one half, or the whole, may have them on low terms, and a liberal credit allowed, by application previous to the 15th of May next.

Will be Rented,

To the highest bidder, on Thursday the 1st day of June next, on the premises, and possession given on the 1st of September following,

An unexpired term in Col. James's Mill:

Being upwards of five years; together with 50 acres of Land, on which there is a convenient two story Dwelling House and Store House, with the necessary out houses, a large new granery, two coopers' shops, millers and coopers houses, &c.—*These Mills* are on Muddy creek, within ¼ of a mile of James river, 1 ¼ miles from Cartersville, and 45 from Richmond. *Were* three pair of burr mill-stones and was lately rebuilt, by Mr. John Clark, on the most approved plan, with all the new invented *Machinery*, and has four floors above ground, and one below. Possessing all the advantages of *navigation*, fine roads, and a wealthy wheat country—A large quantity of seasoned barrel timber may be had with the mills, and three negro coopers will be sold or hired.

Military Land for Sale.

A tract of about 3000 acres, lying in Kentucky; two thirds of which is of the first quality, and a reasonable credit will be given. JOHN CUNNINGHAM
EDWARD CUNNINGHAM.
EDWARD DILLON.

Cumberland, March 27, 1797. (11w)

N. B. The other property advertised for sale, has been disposed of privately

WILD-AIR,

A FINE Bay, full fifteen hands and one inch high, stout and strong, will stand the ensuing season, at the subscriber's plantation, in the Forks of Hanover, to cover mares at EIGHT DOLLARS the season, and One and Six Pence to the Groom, payable the 1st day of December ensuing—THREE DOLLARS cash the leap. The season will commence on the 10th of March, and expire on the 10th of August. His colts that appeared last spring, for the first, have done him great credit.

WILD-AIR was got by Col. Syme's Wild Air; his dam by Handel; his grandam by Camden; his great grandam by Spanking Roger; his great great grandam by Old Jolly Roger. Good and extensive pasturage, (GRATIS) but no responsibility for accidents or escapes.

JOHN THORNTON.

March 1, 1797. (3m)

Maclure, Brydie & Co.

Have received by the ship PLANTER, *from* BRISTOL,

Salr, in Sacks—Queen's, Stone, and Glass-Ware, in well assorted Crates—Broad-Hoes, in Casks—Tobacco-Pipes, in Boxes—Gun-Powder, in half and quarter barrels—Double and Single Gloucester Cheese, in Hampers.

An addition to their former assortment of Wine, Black Quart Bottles, in Hampers—Nails, in casks; with East-India and other Goods for sale, on moderate terms, for cash or produce.

AT CITY POINT, FOR LIVERPOOL, THE SHIP

PLANTER,

WILL sail in all April. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; Maclure, Moore, & Co. Norfolk; Mr. David Anderson, Petersburg or the subscribers.

Maclure, Brydie, & Co.

Richmond, March 14, 1797.

In conformity to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, passed in March, 1796, will be Sold, for ready money, at public auction,

The Lands and Slaves,

HEREIN after described, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay certain debts due David Ross, by John Verell, as directed by the said decree—On Friday the 26th of May next, at the house Mr. James Durell, in the town of Petersburg, a Valuable Plantation, whereon he now lives, commonly called STIRLING CASTLE, containing about 800 acres, be the same more or less. This Plantation is in excellent order for cropping, and well improved with very valuable and commodious Dwellings, and good orchards. It is within eight miles of Petersburg, and is a very desirable situation for a genteel family. At the same time and place, will also be sold, a number of SLAVES, consisting of men, Women and Children

JOHN NICHOLAS,
THOMAS VAUGHAN,
WILLIAM VANNERSON, } Trustees.

Petersburg, April 4, 1797. (td)

PRINTED BY AUG: DAVIS,
PRINTER FOR THE PUBLIC.

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, &c. EXTRAORDINARY.

RICHMOND: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1797.

VIRGINIA:
In the HIGH COURT *of* CHANCERY
March 18th, 1797.

Between
George Purdie, Plff.
And
Edward Harwood, executor of William Harwood, Dorothy Tabb, William Whitaker, William Bland, and Anne his wife, John Goodrich, and Dorothy his wife, and Dorothy Hewit, Defts

THE defendants John Goodrich and Dorothey his wife, not having entered their appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

At a court of quarter session continued and held for Louisa county, on Wednesday the 10th day of May, 1797.

Rebecca Waddy, Pltf.
against
Isaac Shelby and Nathaniel Hart, executors of Nathaniel Hart, dec. and John Hawkins, Defts. } In Chan'ry

THE defendants Isaac Shelby and Nathaniel Hart, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this state: On the motion of the plaintiff by her counsel, It is Ordered; That the said defendants Isaac and Nathaniel, do appear here on the second Monday in August next, and answer the plaintiffs bill, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of the baptist meeting house on Foter's creek, in the county of Louisa, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the front door of the courthouse in the said county.

(A Copy) (8t)
Teste,
JOHN POINDEXTER, jun. C. L. C.

At a Court of Quarterly Sessions, held for Pittsylvania County, the 15th day of May, 1797.

John Salmon, Complainant,
Against
James Smith and Company, and Samuel Calland, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendants, James Smith and Company, not appearing, and failing to give security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the said complainant, by his counsel; *It is ordered*, That the said James Smith and company do appear here on the third Monday in August next, and answer the bill of the complainant; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Virginia Gazette for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of Pittsylvania courthouse on two several court days.

(A Copy)
Teste,
WILL: TUNSTALL, C. P. C.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery, June the 6th, 1797.

Between
Simon Cockrell, Pltf.
And
John Duncan, heir at law of Rawleigh Duncan, dec. and Townshend Duncan, Defts

THE defendant, Townshend Duncan, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not inhabitants of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A Copy) Teste.
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:
In the High Court of chancery, June the 3d, 1797.

Between
William Chambers, Pltf.
And
John Wilson, Def.

THE defendant, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste.
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

FOR SALE,
548 *Acres of Land*,

IN Caroline county, 10 miles above the Fall Mill. Part of the land is well enclosed and in cultivation; and the purchaser will be allowed the liberty of sowing wheat the ensuing fall. It is presumed that those who wish to purchase will view the premises. Mr. William Gatewood who lives adjoining, will shew the land to any person inclined to purchase. Part of the purchase money will be expected on the first of January next, when possession will be given, and for the balance, considerable credit may be had. The terms will be more particularly made known by applying to Col. Samuel Temple, of Caroline, or the subscribers.

HUMPHREY WALKER.
WILLIAM HARRISON.

King & Queen, July 4, 1797. (4w)

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery.

Between
Henry Banks, Pltf.
And
James Lewis, Executor or Administrator of William Lewis, Deft.

UPON a motion by the counsel for the defendant, this sixth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six, to dissolve the injunction obtained by the plaintiff, to stay execution of the judgment in the bill mentioned; the court doth refer the accounts and matters in difference between the parties, to one of its commissioners, who is directed to examine, state and settle the same, and make report thereof to the court, with such matters specially as he may think pertinent, or as the parties may require to be so stated.

(A Copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioner's-Office Richmond, June 25, 1797.

THE parties concerned are desired to take notice, that I have appointed the second day of September next, for commencing the examination directed to be made in the order of court; on which day their attendance is required at my office in this city, with their accounts, papers and vouchers ready for examination.

ANDREW DUNSCOMB, M. C.

Virginia:
In the High Court of Chancery, June the 7th, 1797.

Between
Henry Bedinger, Pltf.
And
James Strode, Denny Fairfax, late Denny Martin, Robert Stephens, David Hunter, Moses Hunter, and Philip Pendleton, Defts.

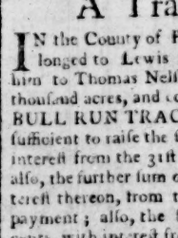
THE defendant, Denny Fairfax, late Denny Martin, not having entered his appearance, and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some news paper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

(A copy)
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

Commissioner's Office, July 6, 1797.

THE time appointed for the creditors of Thomas Mann Randolph, dec. to give in their claims at my office, is postponed, at the instance of the executors, to the twenty fifth day of October next, of which all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

WM HAY, M. C.



STRAYED or Stolen form the subscribers Plantation, in Hanover County, about 12 miles from Richmond, a Sorrel

HORSE,

about 5 feet high, 4 years old last Spring, his hind feet white, Droop'd Rumped, a Wart over his right eye—Any person that will deliver said Horse to the subscriber shall receive a generous reward.

JOHN HICKS

Richmond, July 10, 1797. (1f)

POTOMAK COMPANY.

THE Stock-Holders of the Potomac Company, are requested to attend their annual meeting at the Union Tavern in George-Town, on the 7th day of next month. A full meeting is much desired, as the yearly accounts, and a state of the works will be laid before the meeting by

TOBIAS LEAR, President.
JOHN TEMPLEMAN,
JAMES KEITH,
PHILIP R. FENDALL,
JOHN MASON, } Directors

July 13th, 1797.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Federal Circuit Court, for the District of Virginia, made by consent of parties, in a suit between John Lloyd, executor of Osgood Hanbury, & Co. and the Representatives of Lewis Burwell and Thomas Nelson, Esq'rs. dec. will be Sold,

A Tract of LAND,

IN the County of Prince William, which formerly belonged to Lewis Burwell, Esq; dec. and was sold by him to Thomas Nelson, Esq; dec. containing about five thousand acres, and commonly known by the name of the BULL RUN TRACT; or so much thereof, as will be sufficient to raise the sum of 6948 dollars and 88 cents, with interest from the 31st day of October, 1784, till payment; also, the further sum of 1780 dollars and 88 cents, with interest thereon, from the 5th day of January, 1777, till payment; also, the further sum of 8864 dollars and 28 cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1782.

The sale will take place at the Red House, near the premises, on Thursday the 19th day of October next, to the highest bidder. Terms will be, one fourth of the purchase money paid down on the day of sale, and the other three fourths, in three equal annual instalments, to bear interest from the day of sale. The whole will be laid off into convenient lots to accommodate purchasers, and each lot will be respectively bound for the balance of the purchase money, and be subject to a sale for ready money, if default shall be made, in the payment of any one of the instalments that shall fall due: The proceeds of the sale to be applied to the payment of the sum due on the purchase of each lot, and the surplus, if any, to be paid to the original purchaser

D. M. RANDOLPH, Marshal Virginia District.

July 13, 1797. (8w)

FOR SALE,
A Likely Female
HOUSE SERVANT & CHILD.

They will be sold only to some person living within this city. The woman is an excellent Sempstress and is well acquainted with cutting out clothes of almost every kind—In short she possesses such qualities as cannot fail to make her a valuable acquisition to any person desirous of purchasing. For information enquire at this office. tf

A PETITION will be presented to the next General Assembly of this state, to pass a law, authorising the immediate sale of a tract of land, lying in the county of Powhatan, and divised to be sold on a future contingency, by the last will and testament of Josiah Marshall, dec. late of the said county.

WILLIAM M'KENZIE.

New Kent county, July 8, 1797. (3w)

TO BE SOLD,

At public sale, on the 10th day of August next, on the premises, in pursuance of a decree of New-Kent court, in behalf of Nathaniel L. Savage, against John Peace,

A TRACT OF
L A N D,

IN the county aforesaid, in St. Peter's parish, containing 150 acres. The sale to be to the highest bidder, for ready money—The decree made in May term last, to discharge a debt of £ 64 with interest on half thereof from the first of January, 1795, and on the other half from the 1st of January, 1796.

ROBERT CHRISTIAN,
JONES CHRISTIAN, } Com'rs.

July 15, 1797.

N. B. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

COAL
FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have on hand and intend keeping up, a constant supply of COAL, suitable for grates; which they will sell at their coal yard, the north side of the canal, at nine pence per bushel. They also keep a supply at their coal yard at Rocketts', which they will sell at ten pence per bushel.

ORRIS PAINE & Co.

N. B. We wish to hire for three or four years, a number of able Negro Men, to be employed as boatmen, and to work at the coal pitts; for which a generous price will be given, payable yearly.

O. P. & Co.

Richmond, July 10, 1797. (tf)

NOTICE;

THAT there will be a Petition presented to the next General Assembly, to establish a town and inspection of tobacco, on the lands of Meades Lewis, in the county of Halifax.

July 1, 1797. (1)

I do hereby inform the Public,

THAT in February, 1797 I executed my bond to a certain Jesse Thomas, sen. of the county of Cumberland, for the sum of twenty eight pounds, or thereabouts, payable on demand—And this is to forewarn all persons from trading for, or taking an assignment of, the said bond, as the sum was fraudulently obtained.

JAMES FRETWELL.

Cumberland county June 26, 1797.

ALL persons who have any communications to make to me by letter, are requested to deliver them to Mr. John Hargrave, jun. or make known to him their business. All persons who have any accounts, will be pleased to render to him copies thereof, stating the balance, that proper provision may be made for the payment.

HENRY BANKS.

Philadelphia, July 11, 1797. (3w)

CAUTION.

ON the 4th of May, 1797, I received a letter from Samuel Hodgdon, Esq; of Philadelphia, containing advice, that he had forwarded a letter to me by the post, on the 19th of March, 1797, inclosing a sum of money for the use of the United States Armoury, established at this place; which, from recent information, I find consisted of the following post notes of the United States Bank, viz;

No.	Doll's.	Cents.
1202	170	25
1466	100	
1467	100	
1468	100	
1469	100	
1470	100	
1471	100	

Bearing date respectively the 16th of March, 1797, payable to myself twenty days after date. This letter, with its contents, has wholly failed, and it is feared may have fallen into improper hands, and imposition or the consequence; to prevent which, this public notice is given, to caution all persons from receiving the above described notes, as they will only be paid to my order.

THOMAS HOLT.

New-London, July 10, 1797.

NOTIFICATION.

ALL persons concerned, are respectfully informed, that by reason of my ill health, I am obliged to absent myself from this state till about the 1st of October next. Mr. Carter Page, of Cumberland county, has kindly accepted a commission to conduct any extraordinary official business in the marshal's department—he is considered as immediately representing the principal—deputies will regard him accordingly. The same friend takes the charge of my private affairs, and is authorised to administer the same, in every respect, as his discretion shall dictate—all whose actings and doings shall be deemed equally lawful and valid with my own. My books and papers are in the care of Mr. Benjamin Randolph, residing chiefly in this city. Communications upon private or official concerns will be directed to him, who, together with the above gentleman, is competent to every trust.

D. M. RANDOLPH.

Richmond, July 12, 1797.

THE deputies in office from this date, are, Thomas Norvell and George Laughlin, of this city (the latter at the clerk's office) Seth Ward, of Chesterfield, Edward Deneal, of Dumfries; Samuel Holt, of Lynchburg; Thomas and John Wilson, of Mecklenburg; William A. Rogers, of York town, and James Hunter, of Norfolk.

D. M. RANDOLPH. Marshal Virginia District.

July 12, 1797.

ALL persons having any claims against the estate of the late Benjamin Sheppard, of Henrico county, are desired to produce them to the executors, legally authenticated, that they may be enabled to take proper measures to discharge them; and as it is wished that the decedent's affairs may be speedily adjusted, all those that may be indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, otherwise suits will be brought without discrimination.

AUSTIN MORRIS, } Ex'ors,
EDMUND JAMES, }

July 15, 1797. (3w)

By the GOVERNOR *of the Commonwealth of* VIRGINIA,

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS I have received information, that several of the Bahama Islands are infected with the YELLOW FEVER, or other Infectious Disease; and it is probable that the same may be brought into this Commonwealth: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the advice and consent of the Council of State, to direct that all vessels coming from the said Islands do make their QUARANTINE at the Anchorage Ground, off Craney-Island, near the mouth of Elizabeth River, for the space of TWENTY DAYS; and I do hereby strictly enjoin and require, that until such vessel shall be discharged of such Quarantine, all persons coming, or goods imported in such vessel, come not on shore, or go on board any other vessel, or be landed or put into any other ship, vessel or boat, in any place within this Commonwealth; and also that no person go on board any vessel ordered to perform Quarantine, without license first had and obtained in writing, under the hand of THOMAS NEWTON, Esq in the town of Norfolk, who is hereby authorised and appointed to see such Quarantine performed. And all Pilots are hereby desired to give notice to the above named Superintendant, of the arrival of all vessels from the aforesaid Islands.

GIVEN under my Hand, as Governor, and under the Seal of the Commonwealth, at Richmond, this twenty-second day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, and of the Commonwealth the twenty-second.

James Wood.

NOTICE,

WILL be sold, for ready money, on Friday the 12th day of August next, on the premises, LOT No 594, on Shockoe Hill, adjoining Mr. Samuel Mosby and John Pendleton, Esq. The sale will be made at 12 o'clock, by Messrs. Hicks and Campbell. Any person having a claim upon said lot, will on that day produce it.

RICHARD BOWLER.

Richmond, July 25, 1797. (2w)

EXCELLENT WINES.

The Subscriber has for SALE, *for* Cash, *or on a* short Credit, *for* approved Notes,

(London Particular) Madeira, in Pipes.
Port, of the First Quality, (in do.
Port in Bottles, } Packed in Casks of 3 doz. each.
Sherry in do. }

ICHABOD HUNTER.

Richmond, July 25, 1797. (4w)

FOR SALE,

THAT Valuable TRACT of LAND, well known by the name of GOLDMINE, formerly advertised by me, lying in Hanover county, on the south side of the fourth fork of Pamonkey river, about 22 miles from Richmond, and about 25 from Hanover-town. The Land will be shewn to any person inclinable to purchase, by Mr. Thomas Puryear, who resides on the premises, and the terms known by application to the subscriber in Gloucester county—If sold by the first of November, possession may be had on the first day of January next.

MATTHEW ANDERSON.

JULY 20th, 1797. (3w)

NOTICE

THOSE who have claims against SAMUEL SCOTT, formerly residing and doing business at Powhatan court house, and since then, in the city of Richmond, are earnestly requested to attend, with a statement thereof, at the office of WILLIAM FENWICK, on the fifteenth day of August next, in the forenoon, when an interesting arrangement will be submitted to them.

N. B. Those who, having claims, do not then and there prefer them, will be considered as having relinquished them.

JULY 26th, 1797.

A CAUTION!

WHEREAS we have reason to believe, that TWO BONDS, bearing date the 28th day of March, 1796, were executed to us as executors of Major Powers, dec'd. by George Perkins, Robert Perkins, and John Woodson, in the absence of us, and contrary to our wish or desire; and one of them, if not both, are said to be in circulation. This is therefore to caution the public from taking the said bonds or either of them, as we are prosecuting a suit in the Honorable the High Court of Chancery against the said George Perkins,, in order to subject the lands to the payment of the purchase money; and for which they have executed the said bonds; the said George Perkins having become the purchaser at public auction, and having failed to give such security for the consideration money as we approved of.

ROBERT H. SAUNDERS,
DANIEL WADE, Executors of
Major POWERS.

N. B. We do not pretend any claim to the said bonds, as they were not executed with our privity, and never have been in our possession since they were fully executed.

JULY 24th, 1797.

LIST of one Hogshead of Tobacco remaining in Hobb's Hole Warehouse, inspected over three years, viz.

Mark. No. Gross. Tare. Nett.
I. G. 59 932 101 831 for John Garnett.
Inspected by Sullivan and Webb.

JAMES SULLIVAN, } Inspectors.
ERASMUS JONES, }

January 30th, 1797.

By Authority

FIFTH CONGRES

OF THE

UNITED STATES,

AT THE FIRST SESSION:

Begun and held at the City of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, on Monday, the fifteenth day of May, one thousand seven hundred and ninety seven.

AN ACT

Laying Duties on Stamped Vellum, Parchment and Paper.

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December next, there shall be levied, collected and paid throughout the United States, the several stamp duties following, to wit: For every skin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or sheet or piece of paper upon which shall be written or printed any or either of the instruments or writings following, to wit: Any certificate of naturalization, five dollars; any license to practice or certificate of the admission, enrollment or registry of any counsellor, solicitor, attorney, advocate or proctor in any court of the United States, the sum of ten dollars; any grant or letters patent under the seal or authority of the United States, except for lands granted for military services, four dollars; any exemplification or certified copy of any such grant or letters patent, two dollars; any charter party, bottomry, or respondentia bond, one dollar; any receipt or other discharge for or on account of any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument, or for any share or part of a personal estate divided by force of any statute of distributions, the amount whereof shall be above the value of fifty dollars, and shall not exceed the value of one hundred dollars, twenty five cents; where the amount thereof shall exceed the value of one hundred dollars and shall not exceed five hundred, fifty cents; and for every further sum of five hundred dollars, the additional sum of one dollar; any policy of insurance or instrument in nature thereof, whereby any ships, vessels, or goods going from one district to another in the United States, or from the United States to any foreign port or place, shall be insured to wit, if going from one district to another in the United States, twenty five cents; if going from the United States to any foreign port or place, when the sum for which insurance is made shall not exceed five hundred dollars, twenty five cents; and when the sum insured shall exceed five hundred dollars, one dollar; any exemplification of what nature soever, that shall pass the seal of any court, other than such as it may be the duty of the clerk of such court to furnish for the use of the United States, or some particular state, fifty cents; any bonds, bills, single or penal, foreign or inland bill of exchange, promissory note, or other note for the security of money, according to the following scale, viz. on all bonds, bills, single or penal, foreign or inland bills of exchange, promissory note or other note above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten cents; above one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars, twenty five cents; above five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars, fifty cents; above one thousand dollars, seventy five cents: *Provided*, that if any bonds or notes shall be payable at or within 60 days, such bonds or notes shall be subject to only two fifth parts of the duty aforesaid; and provided, that notes issued by any of the banks now established, or which hereafter may be established within the United States, shall be subject to a duty according to the following scale, viz. On all notes not exceeding fifty dollars, at the rate of three fifths of a cent for every dollar; above fifty dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars, fifty cents; above one hundred dollars, and not exceeding five hundred dollars, one dollar; above five hundred dollars, two dollars; any protest or other notarial act, twenty five cents; any letter of attorney, except for invalid pensions, or to obtain or sell warrants for lands granted by the United States as bounty for military services performed in the late war, twenty-five cents; any certificate or debenture for drawback of customs or duties for less than five hundred dollars, one dollar; any certificate or debenture for five hundred dollars, and not exceeding two thousand dollars, two dollars; and on every certificate or debenture for more than two thousand dollars, three dollars; any note or bill of lading for any goods or merchandize to be exported, if from one district to another district of the United States, not being in the same state, ten cents; if to be exported to any foreign port or place, twenty five cents; any inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods or effects, made in any case required by law (except in cases of goods and chattels destrined for rent or taxes, and goods taken in virtue of any legal process by any officer) fifty cents; any certificate of a share in the bank of the United States or of any state, or other bank, above twenty dollars, and not exceeding one hundred dollars, ten cents; above one hundred dollars, twenty five cents; and for any certificate for every such share under twenty dollars, at the rate of ten cents for one hundred dollars; and the same for any less sum of the amount of the shares expressed in such certificate; provided, that nothing in this act contained, shall extend to charge with a duty, any legacy left by any will or other testamentary instrument or any share or part of a personal estate, to be divided by force of any statutes of distributions which shall be left to, or divided amongst, the wife, children, or grandchildren of the person deceased intestate, or making such will or testamentary instrument, or any recognizance, bill, bond, or other obligation or contract, which shall be made to or with the United States, or any state, or for their use respectively.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in respect to any stamp, or any of the notes of the banks, now established, or which hereafter may be established within the United States, it shall be lawful for the secretary of the treasury, to agree to an annual composition for the amount of such stamp duty, with any of the said banks, for one per centum on the amount of the annual dividend made by such banks, to their stockholders respectively.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all deeds and writings whatsoever, for the payment of any sum of money, upon the contingency of the loss of any ship, or goods, laden or to be laden on board of any ship, or of damage thereto, shall be construed and adjudged to be policies of insurance, within this act chargeable with the several rates of duty herein before mentioned.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That when any vessel, or any goods or merchandize, laden or to be laden on board of any vessel, shall be insured, a policy duly stamped shall be issued, or made out, within the space of three days at furthest; and the insurer or insurers neglecting to make out such policy or policies, within the time aforesaid, shall forfeit the sum of twenty dollars, for every such neglect or offence; and all promissory notes, or other security made for assurance or insurances of ships, goods or merchandizes at sea, or going to sea, in lieu of a policy, are hereby declared void.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every deed, instrument, note, memorandum, letters or other writing between the captain or master, or owner of any ship or vessel, and any merchant, trader, or other person, in respect to the hire or freight of such ship or vessel, for conveyance of any money, goods, wares, merchandize or effects, laden or to be laden on board of such ship or vessel, shall be deemed and adjudged to be a charter party.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That every receipt for every sum of money, paid in whole or in part, of any legacy or share of personal estate, distributed as aforesaid, in the cases in which a duty is hereby charged, shall express therein the true sum which shall have been so paid; in default of which, as well the person or persons by whom the same shall have been paid, as the person or persons by whom the same shall have been received, shall severally forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars: And every receipt in full, shall be deemed, for the purpose of charging the duties hereby laid, to be for the entire sum of such legacy or share of personal estate, unless it shall be made to appear that all such part thereof, as may not be expressed in such receipt in full, was, previous thereto, paid, and upon a receipt or receipts, duly marked or stamped, according to the directions of this act.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That every counsellor, solicitor, attorney, proctor, or advocate, who hath been, or shall be admitted, enrolled or registered, in any court of the United States, before he shall at any time after the said thirty first day of December next, prosecute, carry on, or defend any action, suit or proceeding in any court of the United States, shall take out a certificate of such admission, enrollment or registry from the clerk or prothonotary of the court, granting such admission; which certificate shall be written on apiece of vellum, parchment, or paper stamped according to the directions of this act, and such clerk or prothonotary shall make entry of such admission, enrollment or registry, in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, to which any person may at reasonable times have access without fee or reward:—For which certificate and entry, there shall be paid to such clerk or prothonotary, by the supervisor of the revenue for the district wherein such court shall be held, the sum of twenty five cents.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the receiving a certificate as aforesaid in any one of the courts of the United States, for any one of the said offices, shall be a sufficient admission in all the courts of the same, for that or and of the said offices, so far as relates to the payment of the duties imposed by this act; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the several duties aforesaid, shall be levied, collected, received, and accounted for, by and under the immediate direction and management of the supervisors and inspectors of the revenue, and other officers of inspection, subject to the superintendance, controul and direction of the treasury department, according to the respective authorities and duties of the officers thereof.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause to be provided so many marks and stamps, differing from each other, as shall correspond with the several rates of duty aforesaid; that is to say, one mark or stamp for each distinct rate of duty; with which marks and stamps respectively shall be marked or stamped all vellum, parchment or paper, upon which shall be written, or printed, all or any of the several instruments, writings, matters and things herein before enumerated and charged, according to the nature and description of each of the said instruments, writings, matters and things as are herein before specified and described:—Which said several marks and stamps shall be notified by a public notification, or advertisement, to be issued by the secretary of the treasury, and inserted in at least one newspaper printed in each state, and in the territory North-West of the Ohio, and for not less than three months before the said thirty-first day of December next, to the end that all persons may have due notice thereof; and which said marks and stamps, or any of them, shall or may be altered or renewed from time to time, as the said secretary of the treasury shall think fit, by as like public notification thereof be made, for a term not less than three months, before such new stamps or marks shall begin to be used.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervisors of the revenue are hereby empowered and required, forthwith upon demand to them or any of them, made by any person or persons, to stamp or mark any quantities or parcels of vellum, parchment or paper (he or they paying to the supervisors of the revenue respectively the respective duties hereby directed to be paid for the same) to stamp and mark the same accordingly, without any other fee or reward; which stamp or mark shall be a sufficient discharge for the several and respective duties hereby granted upon the said vellum, parchment or paper, which shall be so stamped or marked.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if any supervisor of the revenue shall fix any such mark or stamp to any vellum, parchment, or paper, upon such request or demand as aforesaid, before the several and respective duties thereupon charged by this act, shall be duly answered and paid or secured to be paid, he shall, for every such offence, forfeit his office, together with the sum of five hundred dollars.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person or persons shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed upon any unstamped vellum, parchment or paper, (with intent fraudulently to evade the duties imposed by this act) any of the matters or things for which the said vellum, parchment or paper is hereby charged to pay any duty, or shall write or print, or cause to be written or printed any matter or thing, upon any vellum, parchment or paper, that shall be marked or stamped for any lower duty than the duty by this act payable, such person so offending, shall for every such offence, forfeit the sum of one hundred dollars; and in case any clerk, officer or person, who in respect of any public office or employment, is or shall be authorized or instructed to make write or print any deeds, instruments or writings by this act chargerd to pay a duty, as aforesaid, shall be guilty of any fraud or practice to defraud or deprive the United States of any duty by this act payable, by making writing or printing any such deed, instrument, or writing, or causing the same to be made, written, or printed upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act (or upon vellum, parchment or paper marked or stamped with any mark or stamp which he shall know to be counterfeited) or by writing or printing any such deed, instrument or other writing upon vellum, parchment or paper, that shall be marked or stamped for a lower duty as aforesaid, every such clerk, officer, or person so guilty, and being thereof lawfully convicted, shall instead of the penalty aforesaid, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars; and if an officer of the United States, shall, in addition thereto, forfeit his office and be disabled to hold or enjoy the same for the future; and if any deed instrument, or writing whatsoever by this act charged with the payment of duty, as aforesaid, shall contrary to the true intent and meaning thereof, be written or printed, by any person or persons whomsoever, upon vellum, parchment, or paper, not marked or stamped according to this act, or upon vellum, parchment or paper, marked or stamped, for a lower duty than ought to be paid upon the same, then, and in every such case there shall be paid to the United States, for their use, over and above the duty herein before charged thereupon, for stamping every such deed, instrument or writing, the sum of ten dollars; and no such deed, instrument or writing shall be pleaded or given in evidence in any court or admitted in any court to be available in law or equity until it shall be stamped as aforesaid. And the Supervisors respectively are hereby enjoined and required, upon payment or tender of the said duty and sum of ten dollars unto any of them, to mark or stamp the said vellum, parchment or paper, with the mark or stamp that shall be proper for such deed instrument or writing, respectively and if any person or persons whatsoever, shall counterfeit or forge any stamp, or mark to resemble any stamp or mark which shall be provided or made in pursuance of this act, or shall counterfeit or resemble the impression of the same upon any vellum, parchment or paper, thereby to defraud the United States of any of the duties hereby granted, or shall utter, vend or sell any vellum parchment or paper, with such counterfeit mark or impression thereupon knowing such mark or impression to be counterfeit; or shall privately or fraudulently use any stamp or mark, directed or allowed to be used by this act, in relation to the duties hereby laid, with intent to defraud the United States of any of the said duties, then every such person so offending, being thereof convicted in due form of law, shall be judged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to be fined in any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and to be imprisoned for any term not exceeding seven years.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the thirty-first day of December, no bank now established, or which shall be hereafter established, which shall not have compounded for the duty hereby required, shall issue any bank bill or promissory note, unless upon paper duly stamped, and whereof the respective duties shall have been paid; and if the officer of any such bank or any person or persons employed therein, shall thereafter issue any bill or note, not duly stamped as aforesaid, he or they shall forfet and pay a fine equal to the value of the bill or note so issued.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall be employed for the marking or stamping of vellum, parchment or paper, as aforesaid before his acting in the marking or stamping of the said vellum, parchment or paper, shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I [insert here the name of the person] do solemnly swear or affirm as the case may be] that I will, according to the best of my knowledge and skill, faithfully, honestly and carefully execute the trust reposed in me, and will truly mark or stamp all vellum, parchment or paper which I shall be required or directed to mark or stamp, and will render a true and exact account thereof to the proper officer or officers, and will faithfully account for all monies which I shall receive therefor.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the said supervisors of the revenue, officers and other persons to be employed by them, shall from time to time, for the better execution of their several duties and trusts, observe and execute such directions as they respectively shall, from time to time, receive from the department of Treasury; which department shall take care that the several parts of the United States shall from time to time, be sufficiently furnished with vellum, parchment and paper, stamped or marked as aforesaid so that the citizens thereof may have it in their election to buy the same of the officers or persons to be employed in and about the execution of this act, at the usual or most common rates above the said duty, or to bring their own vellum, parchment or paper, to be marked or staped as aforesaid.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That as often as any alteration or renewal shall be made of, or in the marks or stamps before in use, or any of them, it shall be lawful for all persons who shall at that time, have in their custody or possession, any vellum, parchment, or paper, marked with any mark or stamp, which shall be so altered or renewed, and upon which any of the matters or things hereby charged, shall not have been written or printed, at any time within the space of sixty days, after the intention of renewing or altereng shall be notified as aforesaid, to bring or send such vellum, parchment or paper, unto some office of inspection and the officer of inspection, to whom they shall be brought or sent is hereby required to deliver, or cause to be delivered, unto the several persons who shall so bring and deliver any quantity of vellum, parchment or paper, the like quantity of vellum, parchment or paper and as good in quality, stamped with such new stamp or mark, without demanding or taking directly or indirectly, for the same, any money or other consideration whatsoever. And in case any person shall neglect or refuse, within the time, aforesaid, to bring, or cause to be brought and delivered unto some officer of inspection, any such vellum, parchment or paper, the the same is hereby declared to be of no other effect, or use, than if it had never been marked or stamped; and all matters and things which shall, after that time, be written or printed thereon shall be of no other effect than if they had been written or printed on vellum, parchment or paper not marked or stamped: And all persons who shall write or print any of the matters or things hereby charged on such vellum, parchment or paper, after the said time, shall forfeit and suffer as herein before is enacted for persons writing or printing on vellum parchment or paper not marked or stamped.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all and every the officer and officers, who shall be concerned in the levying, collecting and receiving the duties arising by this act, shall keep a separate and distinct account thereof, and shall pay or remit the same, as speedily as may be, after it shall be received according to the orders of the Department of the Treasury.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, to cause such sum and sums of money to be expended and paid, from time to time, for salaries, compensations, and other incidental charges as shall be necessary in and for the receiving, collecting, levying or managing of the said duties, so as that the whole amount thereof, shall not exceed five per centum of the gross total product of the said duties.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That all fines, penalties and forfeitures, which shall be incurred by virtue of this act, shall be sued for and recovered in the name of the United States, or of the supervisor of the revenue, within whose district any such fine penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred, by bill or information, in any circuit or district court of the United States, or in any court of either of the said States; one half thereof to the use of the person who if an officer of inspection, shall first discover; if other than an officer of inspection shall first inform of the cause whereby any such fine, penalty or forfeiture shall have been incurred (except in the cases in which a different disposition thereof may have been herein before made) and the other half to the use of the United States.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall continue and be in force for, and during the term of five years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Congress and no longer.

JONATHAN DAYTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate.

United States, July, 6, 1797.

Approved,

JOHN ADAMS, President of the United States.

Deposited among the Rolls in the Office of the Department of State,

TIMOTHY PICKERING, Secretary of State.

DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA, TO WIT:

SEAL.

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on the twenty-first day of March, in the twenty-first year of the Independence of the United States of America, ARCHIBALD CURRIE hath deposited in this Office the Title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author, in the Words following, to wit: "A PERPETUAL ALMANAC, with Wheels, containing the rising and setting of the Sun, Signs of the Zodiac, length of the Days and Nights, the Moons' Age, and the Days of the Week and Month; also, Tables shewing the Days of the Week and Month, Leap Years, and Remarkable Days, with full Explanations; adapted to VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA; and with a little alteration, may answer for any other place," in conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled, "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein-mentioned."

WILLIAM MARSHALL, Clerk of the District of Virginia.

WILL BE PUBLISHED,

BY SUBSCRIPTION,

A PERPETUAL ALMANAC,

WITH WHEELS, containing the Rising and Setting of the Sun, Signs of the Zodiac, Length of the Days and Nights, the Moons' Age, and the Days of the Week and Month—Also, TABLES shewing the Days of the Week and Month, Leap Years, and Remarkable Days, with full explanations, adapted to VIRGINIA and NORTH-CAROLINA, and with a little alteration may answer for any other place

BY ARCHIBALD CURRIE,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

JULY 24th, 1797.

CYLINDRICAL MIRROR,

THE singular properties of which are well known to many of the citizens of Richmond—The person who borrowed the above would much oblige the subscriber by returning it.

And the person who borrowed ADAMS on ELECTRICITY, with Manuscript References from the plates to the Narrative, would also confer an obligation by returning the volume, as many months have elapsed since it was lent out.

A. CURRIE.

Richmond, July 24, 1797.

A Valuable Seat for Sale.

THE subscriber is disposed to sell the PLANTATION, whereon he formerly resided, situate in Essex county, within a mile of the town of Tappahannock on Rappahannock river. This tract is bounded for a considerable distance by a large navigable creek, and contains five hundred and twenty three acres; whereof more than four hundred acres are valuable low grounds, including about fifty acres of firm salt marsh, excellent for stock and for manure—the residue of the tract is high land, but is mostly covered with wood. Upon a high eminence, affording a delightful view of the adjacent town, river, and country, is placed a handsome two story Brick Dwelling House, sixty feet by twenty-four, with necessary and convenient offices: These houses are now somewhat out of repair, but for a small sum may be rendered perfectly comfortable. The advantages of this place with respect to navigation, society, fish, wild-fowl, &c are great, and will readily occur on considering its local situation.

I will sell the above plantation on reasonable terms, and will endeavor to accommodate a purchaser as to the time and mode of payment. SPENCER ROANE.

King and Queen county, July 4, 1797. (4w&tcotf)

JAMES RIVER COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the PRESIDENT and DIRECTORS of the JAMES RIVER COMPANY, on the 10th day of July, 1797.

RESOLVED, That all holders of Shares in the James River Company, on which there has been a subscription to the loan under the act of the General Assembly, passed in the session of 1795, be requested to pay to ROBERT POLLARD, the Company's Treasurer, the balance of said subscription, being TEN DOLLARS, on each Share, on or before the first Monday in September next, and that all shares on which there remains any part of the aforesaid requisition unpaid on the second Monday in December ensuing, Will, on that day, be Sold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, or so many of them as will be sufficient to pay such balance.—The sale to commence at twelve o'clock.

Extract from the Minutes,

(t. D) ROBERT POLLARD, Clerk.

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